The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 6.—Third Year. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1887. No. 106

??????? WHY NOT ???????

The Finest Goods,
The Latest Styles,
The Cheapest Stock,
WITHIN 1000 MILES!
WHY NOT BUY OF
A. GILMORE,
JOHNSON STREET.
?????? WHY NOT ??????

A CASE OF
BROADWAY VESTINGS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
LEASK & MORRISON'S, THE LEADING TAILORS.
☞ CALL EARLY AND GET THE CHOICEST PATTERNS.

For the Newest Goods,
For Assortment,
For Quality,
For Latest Styles,
For Low Prices,
THE B. C. BOOT & SHOE STORE
HAS NO EQUAL IN THE PROVINCE.
CALL and JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
POST OFFICE BOX 34. **H. MANSELL,** OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE

Condensed Advertisements

Insertion on this page, also in Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, For Sale, To Let, Personal, Lost and Found, and similar advertisements, when not exceeding five lines—forty words—three insertions for 50 cents, and one week (six times) for $1.00; and if longer than one week, 15 cents additional to the foregoing, per week, will be charged.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS inserted at the following special rates: Cards occupying five or seven lines space, classified, $5 per month. Each additional line, ten words, 50 cents per line per month.

Special arrangements made for advertisements not inserted every day.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A man and wife require a situation of trust, care of offices, chambers or any place where a trustworthy couple are required. Good references. Address E. S., TIMES office. my 13-3t

WANTED.—A smart youth with some knowledge of the Dry Goods Business. Apply Argyle House, Douglas street. my 13-3t

WANTED.—A Farmer of experience would like to find employment; understands the breeding and management of stock, also market gardening. Address C G. Hobson, Vancouver, B. C. my11 8t

WANTED—For a Dry Goods store a strong active boy to deliver parcels, and make himself generally useful. Apply by letter, to A. B. this office. my 9

TO AGENTS THE CANADIAN WEEKLY Co., 46 and 48 Front street East, Toronto get up the Neatest, most Complete and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 25 Cents for Sample of New No. 4, finished in fine Finish. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

Don't worry if you are out of employment. Write to Mr. Rowse, 41 Wellington Street East, Toronto, good stamps for reply. my 9

BOARD AND LODGING.

ANY RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishing for a quiet, pleasant place to board and lodge, ten minutes' walk from the Post Office, will please address "SUNNY BANK," at this office. my9

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.—A Restaurant, and 15 rooms, doing a good business in connection with a Hotel; a good chance for a man and wife who thoroughly understand the business. For particulars apply at this office. my8

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B. C. R.—Regular Communication the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple corner Douglas and Fisguard streets.
mar2 12m R. E. ESNOUF, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
nov 1-dy WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMperance Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7:30 o'clock precisely. S. O'HAY, President.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The Goodwill, Stock and Store Fixtures of a good paying business, in extra good locality. Apply by letter to G. H. T., TIMES office. may16 6w

FOR SALE.—As the subscriber is about leaving the province, he offers for sale a good Cariage Horse, eight years old, sound and kind, weighs 1,100 lbs.; a lady can ride or drive. Also a good under Saddle. Apply to REV. W. W. PERCIVAL, Quadra street. my10 6t

FOR SALE.—HOUSE (two story), with best of new stock of Hats and Fancy Goods. Will be sold together or separately, as desired. Immediate possession can be given and furniture will be sold if required. Apply on premises to MADAME WHARROP, Yates street, second house above Douglas street. ap22 1m

FOR SALE.—An established Hotel business with a paying trade centrally situated within a short distance of the Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address, for particulars, "HOTEL," TIMES office.

FOR SALE.—An Acre Lot, with commodious House containing six rooms, also Stable and Outbuildings complete, situated on Saanich and Burnside Road, about 20 minutes' walk from Post Office. Price $1,600. Also for sale, 200 acres splendid farming land at Metchosin. For particulars apply to HEISTERMAN & Co., Government street, Victoria, or to T. B. LOMPRE, Lake Island. ap22 D&W

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR THE ERECTION and completion of a residence, up to 12 o'clock noon, Friday the 13th inst. The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

R. C. BURRIS, Architect.
Meeds Building, corner Yates and Broad Sts.
may12 6t

VICTORIA THEATRE
SATURDAY, MAY 14.
ST. ANDREW'S
—AND—
Caledonian Society.
LEWIS MORRISON
DRAMATIC COMPANY.
JOINT BENEFIT
For Royal Jubilee Hospital and Nanaimo Sufferers.
ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Gallery, 50c. may11

VICTORIA THEATER.
5 NIGHTS. 5
COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 16.
America's Greatest Heroic Actor
LEWIS MORRISON,
Supported by his daughter ROSABELLE MORRISON, and the best Company ever seen in Victoria.
REPERTOIRE:
Monday & Thursday EVENINGS. FAUST.
Magnificent production of Goethe's
Including the "Brocken" Scene, a duplicate of Henry Irving's London success.
TUESDAY EVEN'G. DEUNERY'S MASTERPIECE. A Celebrated Case.
Wednesday Evening. Augustin Daly's famous Melodrama, including R. R. and Dock Scenes. Under the Gaslight.
Friday Evening. Last performance, Watts Phillips' English Military Spectacle, With the Battle and Embarkation Scenes. NOT GUILTY.
Magnificent Scenery and Costumes.
☞ Seats on sale at Waitt's, Thursday, May 12th. may9

"DOMESTIC."
ITS CLAIM.
The "Domestic" is the best Sewing Machine ever made. It is best in plan and design, giving superior results in practical work; best in workmanship—the fitting, finishing and hardening of the working parts being most careful and exact, without the useless polishing of prominent non-wearing parts for the purpose of catching the eye. It has the best wood-work ever used on any sewing machine. No other sewing machine can show as good a record.
These facts are recognized
By its competitors everywhere in their endeavor to secure patronage by claiming equal or like degrees and qualities of merit.
"The best is always the cheapest," and the "Domestic" has proven itself to be the best.
50 Candle Power.
THE WANZER LAMP.
NO CHIMNEY. NO SMOKE. NO ODOR.
Burns only 1 Pint Coal Oil in 12 hours. Any grade of Coal Oil can be used, as it is positively Non-explosive.
THOS. W. FLETCHER, Agent for B. C. my12

TARIFF CHANGES.

A Decided Advance in Duties on Many Articles.

The Tariff now in Operation at the Port of Victoria.

The financial, or budget speech, delivered by Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Finance, in the Commons last (Thursday) night, was one of unusual interest. Not since 1879 were the galleries so crowded, or the House so full of members, nor the country in such a state of anxiety, as yesterday, in anticipation of changes believed to be certain to take place. For weeks back deputations, representing many industries in the country, waited upon Sir Charles, representing to him the necessity for further protection to their particular manufactures. That the mission of these has been successful is demonstrated in the changes in the tariff, which are to-day reported and in force at the Customs Houses throughout the Dominion, and which are given by us to-day for the benefit of our readers.

☞ TARIFF CHANGES.

Shoe blacking, 30 per cent; harness and leather dressing, 25 p c; laundry blueing, 30; add to item 37, "illustrated price list, advertising calendars and almanacs," and to item 39, the words "not illustrated;" to item 51, "braces, &c," 35 p c; buttons, vegetable, ivory, horn or composition, 10c gross and 35 p c; all other, 25 p c.

Buggies, farm wagons, farm, railway or freight carts, pleasure carts or gigs, costing less than $50, $10 each and 20 p c; costing $50 — p c; and all costing $100 and over, 35 p c.

Cotton thread on spools, 25 p c.

Item 137, jeans, &c, 25 p c; printed or dyed cotton fabrics, 32½ p c.

Demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks, 3 cents per gallon.

Earthenware, stoneware, Rockingham, white granite, iron, stoneware, cream colored, and all not elsewhere specified, 35 p c.

Flag stones, sawn, &c, $2 per ton.

Glass, carboys, demijohns, bottles and decanters, and flasks and phials, less than four ounces, 30 p c; flasks and phials, 4 oz and over, telegraph and lightning rod insulators, jars and glass bells and table ware, 10c per dozen pieces and 30 p c.

Gold and silver leaf, 30 p c.

Sewing machines, $3 specific and 20 p c.

Sole leather, 8c per lb.

Japanned, patent or enameled leather, 25 p c.

Liquorice root paste, 2c per lb.

Floor oil cloth, 5c per square yard and 20 p c. Oilcloth per item 318, 5c per square yard and 15 p c.

Paper hangings, brown blanks, 2c; white groundel, and satin papers, 3c; single paint bronzes, 7c; colored bronzes, 9c; embossed bronzes, 11c; colored borders, narrow, 8c, wide, 10c; bronze borders, narrow, 15c, wide, 18c, and embossed borders 20c per each 8 yards in all above cases.

Paper, calendared or not, 25 p c.

Tissue paper for manufactures, 10 p c.

Pickles in bottles, 40c; in bulk, in vinegar or mustard, 35c, and in brine, 25c per gallon.

Sauces and catsups, 40c per gallon and 20 p c.

Plated knives, costing under $3.50 per dozen, 50c per dozen and 20 p c. all other electro plate ware, 30 p c.

Plumbago, 10 p c; manufacturers of, 25 p c.

Salt, coarse, 10c; fine in bulk 10c; in bags or barrels, 15c per 100 lbs.

Sand, glass, flint and emery paper, 30 p c.

School slates, 1c each and 20 p c.

Cigars and cigarettes, $2 per M. and 20 p c.

Valises, satchels, carpet bags, pocket books and purses, 10c each, and 30 p c.

Twine of all kinds, 1c per lb, and 20 p c.

Varnishes, &c, 20c per gallon, and 25 p c.

Potatoes, 15c per bushel.

Tomatoes 30c per bushel and 20 p c.

Vegetables not elsewhere specified, 25 p c.

Watch actions or movements, 10 p c.

All fabrics wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of alpaca goats, &c, 7½c per lb, and 20 p c.

Item 475, 22½ p c, is repealed.

Barrels containing pork or other salted meats, 25 p c each.

British gum, dressing sizeing cream and enamel, 1c per lb.

Shirt collars, 24c per dozen, and cuffs, 4c per pair, with 30 p c additional.

Gas metres, 30 p c.

Glue, 3c per lb.

Mucilage, 30 p c.

Newspapers partly printed, 25 p c.

Photographic dry plates, 15c per square foot.

Shirts, cotton or linen, $1 per dozen and 30 p c.

Veneers of wood, 1 p c.

Colored fabrics, woven or dyed, thread of cotton or jute, or both, 25 p c.

Artificial fertilizers, $6 per ton.

Maccaroni, vermicelli, 2c per lb.

Oranges and lemons in boxes not larger than two and a half cubic feet, 25c per box; half boxes, 15c each; in cases, 10c per cubic foot; in bulk, $1 per 1000; in barrels, 55c per bbl.

Tarred paper, ¾c per lb.

Spectacles, 30 p c; unfinished parts, 25 p c.

Mosses, 15 p c.

Broad axes, adzes and hammers, weighing 10 lbs. and over, $3 per dozen and 20 p c. All others and knives and four and five pronged forks, $2 per doz., and 25 p c. Chopping axes $2 per doz., and 10 p c.

Hoes, garden rakes, two and three pronged forks, picks and matlocks, $1 per doz., and 20 p c. Shovels and spades, $1 per doz., and 20 p c.

Mowing machines, harvest reapers, sulky and walking ploughs and other agricultural implements not elsewhere specified, 35 p c.

Grape vines costing 20c or less, 5c each.

Gooseberry bushes, 2c each; raspberry and blackberry, 1c; peach trees, 4c; rose bushes, 5c; seedling stock for grafting, 10 p c.

Wrought scrap iron and scrap steel being waste or refuse, wrought iron or steel that has been in actual use and is fit only to be re-manufactured, $2 per ton.

Ferromanganese, ferrosilicon, spezil, steel bloom ends and scrap ends of steel rails for manufacture of steel, $2 per ton.

Iron in pig, iron kentledge and cast scrap iron, $4 per ton.

Iron slabs, blooms, loops, puddled bars or other formless finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, $9 per ton.

Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than 1 inch wide or less than 7/8ths of inch thick, $11 per ton.

Wire of spring steel, coppered or tinned No. 9 guage or smaller, 12½ p c.

Round iron, not less than ⅝ths inch diameter, and square iron not less than ⅝ths inch square, $13 per ton.

Flats, less than one inch wide and ⅛ths thick, round iron less than ¾ths and not less than ⅝ths in diameter, $15 per ton.

Rolled round iron in coils or rods less than 7-16ths in diameter, and bars and shapes of rolled iron not elsewhere provided for, 25 p c.

Iron or steel rolled round wire rods, under ½ inch diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in factories, 5 p c.

Iron and steel wire, galvanized or not, smaller than No. 5 guage and not smaller than No. 15 guage, 20 p c.

Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared skelp iron, sheared or rolled in groves and sheet iron common or black, not thinner than No. 20 guage, not elsewhere specified, $10 per ton.

Sheet iron, common or black, smoothed or polished and coated or galvanized, thinner than No. 20 guage, Canada plates and boiler plate of iron or steel, not less than 30 inches wide, and valued at not less than 1¾c per lb., 12½ p c.

Hoop, band, scroll, or other iron eight inches or less in width, and not thinner than No. 20 guage, $13 per ton.

Hoop, band or scroll or other iron 8 inches or less in width and thinner than No. 20 guage, 12½ per c.

Iron railway bars, steel T rails, weighing not over 25 lbs. per lineal yard, iron or steel flat rails punched, and iron or steel railway fish plates, $9 per ton.

Rolled channels and angle, and T iron, and rolled eye bar blanks, made by the Kloman process, when imported by manufacturers of bridges for use exclusively in their own manufactures, 12½ p c.

Iron bridges and structural iron work, $25 per ton, provided that the duty shall not be less than 30 p c.

Forgings of iron and steel, or forged iron of whatever shape, or in whatever stage of manufacture not elsewhere specified, $30 per ton, provided that the duty shall not be less than 35 p c.

Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made, billets and bars, bands, hoops, strips and sheets of all guages and widths, of all above classes of steel, not elsewhere provided for, valued at 4c or less per lb, 30 p c, but not less than than $10 per ton; when of greater value than 4c per lb, 12½ p c.

Steel not specially enumerated or provided for, 30 p c, provided that on all iron or steel bars, rods, strips or steel sheets of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold rolled, cold hammered or polished, in any in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, there shall be paid one-sixth of 1 per cent per lb in addition to the rates imposed on the said material.

Malleable iron castings and steel castings, not else elsewhere specified, $25 per ton, provided the duty shall not be less than 30 p c.

Cast iron vessels, plates, stove plates and iron, sad irons, hatter irons, tailor irons, and castings of iron not elsewhere specified, $16 per ton, provided the duty shall not be less than 30 p c.

Cast iron pipe of every description, $12 per ton.

Iron or steel axles, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for axles, without reference to the stage of manufacture, $30 per ton, but not less than 35 p c.

Engines, boilers, machinery, viz, fire engines, 35 p c.

Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, not elsewhere specified, 30 p c.

Portable machines, portable steam engines, threshers and separators, horse powers, portable saw mills and planing mills and parts thereof, in any stage of manufacture, 35 p c.

Locomotive tires of Bessemer steel in the rough, 10 p c.

Boiler tubes or flues, or stays of rough iron or steel, 15 p c.

Wrought iron tubing, plain, not threaded, coupled or otherwise manufactured, over 2 inches in diameter, 15 p c.

Other wrought iron or steel tubes or pipes, 30 p c.

Safes, doors for safes and vaults, scales, balances and weighing beams, of iron or steel, 35 p c.

Skates, 20 cents per pair and 30 p c.

Wire rope of iron and steel, not otherwise provided for 25 p c.

Sledges, track tools, wedges or crowbars of iron or steel, 1½c per lb and 30 p c.

Hardware, viz, builders, cabinet makers and carriage hardware and locks, 35 p c.

Muskets, rifles and other fire arms and surgical instruments, 20 p c.

Nails and spikes, wrought and pressed, galvanized or not, and wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, and horse, mule, or ox shoes, 1½c per lb.

Horse shoe nails, hobnails, wire nails, fine nails, and all other wrought iron or steel nails, not elsewhere specified, 2½c per lb.

Cut tacks, brads, or sprigs, not exceeding 16 oz to the 1000, 2c per 1000; exceeding 16 oz to the 1000, 2c per lb.

Iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads or nuts, or bolt blanks, or hinge blanks, 1½c per lb.

Cut nails and spikes of iron or steel, 1c per lb.

Street railway bars or rails weighing not less than 25 lb per lineal yard, for purposes other than railway tracks, $6 per ton.

Manufacturers' articles or wares, not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel or wholly manufactured, 30 p c.

Labels for fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionary and other goods, also tickets, posters, advertising bills and folders, 15c per lb and 25 p c.

Printing presses of all kinds, folding machines and paper cutters, 10 p c.

The following articles are added to the free list: Fire brick, anthracite coal, gannister gums, amber, Arabic, Australian copal, damar, mastic, sandarac shellac and tragacanth gnills in their natural state or unplumbed. Steel rails weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard for use in railway tracks, steel valued at 2½c per lb and upwards, for use in the manufacture of skates, scrap iron and scrap steel, old and fit only to be remanufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada, steel bowls for cream separators, steel for the manufacture of files when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories, veneers of ivory sawn only.

The export duty on shingle bolts of pine or cedar and cedar logs capable of being made into shingle bolts at $1.50 per cord of 128 cubic feet.

Further details and minor items omitted will be made plain hereafter.

O'BRIEN IN QUEBEC.

He Challenges Lord Lansdowne to Dispute his Statement.

Refused a Hearing in Toronto's Public Halls by the Council.

QUEBEC, May 12.—In his speech here to-night Mr. O'Brien said he had to express his acknowledgements not merely to his friends but to his opponents for the courtesy and fair play he had received up to the present time. He believed that a good many prejudices and misunderstandings which had arisen with reference to his visit were being already dispelled. He expressed his confidence that the more the subject was thrashed out the more severely every human and liberty-loving man in Canada would condemn the conduct of Lord Lansdowne, and the more they would recognize that this visit was the only means left to avert the total destruction of an entire community of an oppressed and cruelly wronged tenantry. The Irish people had not sought this quarrel with Lord Lansdowne. He had himself forced it by making himself the champion and standard bearer of the worst and most inhuman class of rack-renters in Ireland. (Hisses). "The Montreal *Herald* of to-day" he continued "took up the position, and with which I don't for one moment wish to quarrel," that the Canadian people would not accept as gospel the statement of others or the assertion that Lord Lansdowne was as black as painted, until this other side was heard from. I invite and hereby challenge Lord Lansdowne to answer or dispute a single fact which the *Herald* says should not be accepted until he has had an opportunity of doing this. Lord Lansdowne need not seriously shelter himself under the plea that his official position prevented him from defending himself. In a free country like this the press is open to him as to any one. (Applause.) As a matter of fact Lord Lansdowne has already, very significantly, availed himself of the ordinary channels of newspaper defense. He has on more than one occasion and through intervals and communications official and otherwise, done his utmost to prejudice the Canadian people with reference to my visit. (Hisses.) He cannot now pretend to wrap himself up in his majesty as to decline to defend himself against the indictment, which, if unanswered, will bring on him the repudiation of the Canadian public. (Applause.) If I be wrong in this invitation, and the public condemnation of the Logcourse evictions, then members of the Canadian Parliament were wrong in their presentation of resolutions denouncing as infamous the landlords and the coercion system in Ireland. I hold on the contrary, that it is the highest right and duty constitutionally, of men enjoying blessings of self-government, to know whether the ruler of their country was not himself forgetting the very injustice which the Canadian Parliament deprecated and abhorred. Either they ought to expunge their late resolutions of sympathy for Ireland from the boots of the Canadian Parliaments, or they ought to acknowledge that their ruler should pay a little more deference to the principles inculcated by the representative of the Canadian people. [Applause.] The days are gone by when the Irish tenantry will submit to evictions, with dejected and hopeless hearts. Our race is beginning to avail itself of its strength. We know that no Irish exterminator can be found in all the world around a spot where he can hide his head from the judgment and the condemnation of civilized mankind. [Applause.] It is that which has cheered the heart of the Irish people and kept their arms from crime." Mr. O'Brien concluded his address with an eloquent peroration, predicting an early del verance from landlordism in Ireland and from the curse and abominations of Dublin Castle rule.

General E. J. Flint and Honorable James McShane, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, spoke at lehgth expressing sympathy for Ireland and the especial object of O'Brien's visit.

Jeremiah Gallagher, president of the local branch of the National League, who occupied the chair, spoke severely of the Governor General in the opening address. When O'Brien's turn came to speak the scene of enthusiasm was even greater than that at Montreal; greeting him in that vast audience were men and women who cheered, waved their hats, handkerchiefs, and umbrellas frantically.

REFUSED A HEARING IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, May 13.—The City Council will meet this afternoon when the renting of St. Andrew's Hall for Mr. O'Brien's lecture on Tuesday evening, will be discussed. It is stated that the council has information that a breach of the peace will occur if O'Brien lectures in that hall. The property owners in the locality are afraid that their property will be damaged. Under these circumstances the council will decide to refuse to allow the hall to be used for the lecture. Mr. Mulligan, president of the local branch of the National League, has intimated that he will sue the city for damages. It has also been stated that he has been refused the Opera House, the Princess street rink, the Pavillion and the Music Hall. It is now doubtful if a hall in the city can be secured.

MAYOR HOWLAND

sent the following reply to O'Brien's telegram from Montreal of Wednesday night: I cannot encourage your coming for Saturday's meeting. You are misinformed as to facts as you probably have been as to sentiments of our people. The meeting here has not been called to demand the official prohibition of your meetings but to express the opinion of citizens as to the propriety of you coming here at all. We understand your object in coming is to attack the reputation of Her Majesty's representative, at present our guest. On personal grounds as to his truthfulness, which, as a matter of fact, we neither can or should be called upon to judge. Our sense of fair play here will not justify an attack on the public platform of a gentleman, who, by the high office which he holds, is not privileged to meet and answer his accuser. In like manner, if you persist in coming, I shall afford you all the protection which the law allows. But I would advise you to accept the decision of Saturday's meeting, which I believe will represent the true sentiments of all classes in this city.

W. H. HOWLAND, Mayor.

Liq'd Nitrous Oxide Gas.

Mr. Thompson, dentist, is prepared to administer this popular, safe and reliable anaesthetic to those wishing to have teeth extracted without pain. Office upstairs in the old Masonic building, Government street. Hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Fees reduced.

TO-DAY'S NEWS BY CABLE.

SECRETARY BALFOUR'S ABSENCE.

LONDON, May 13.—In consequence of the habitual absence of Mr. Balfour from the House during the Irish debate Campbell Bannerman to-day tried to ascertain whether the government intended the duties of Chief Secretary should devolve upon Harmon and why Balfour shirked the duty? Responding to the question Hon. Mr. Smith, first Lord of the Treasury, excused Balfour on the ground of the pressure of Irish business. The ministerialists expect that Balfour will withdraw from the Irish office immediately after the passage of the Crimes bill. Balfour is unable to overtake the work in the department and suffers a severe mental strain. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, who is of a stronger physique, is willing to accept the post of Irish Secretary.

A COMPLETE SPLIT.

The breach in the personal relations between Gladstone and Hartington and Chamberlain is now complete. Until recently their political differences did not cause the cessation of personal intercourse. Now, however, when they meet in the lobbies of the Commons they do not speak and do not even exchange salutations. Chamberlain sits close to Mr. Gladstone in the House, but neither makes a sign of recognition.

Parnell, who is unfit for prolonged work, returns to London on urgent pressure from the Parnellites.

Morley has proposed that he and Gladstone confer with Parnell and Dillon in order to arrange for a concerted action in the matter of amendments to the Crimes Bill. Gladstone is opposed to purely obstructive tactics. He wants the Parnellites to fight the clauses in the bill upon their merits as well as the amendments.

A CABINET CRISIS IN PARIS.

PARIS, May 12.—The action of Badge in the committee of Chamber of Deputies in declining to accept the proposals made by Premier Goblet to reduce the government estimates by 13,000,000 francs on the ground that still greater economies were demanded, it is now believed constitutes a complete rupture between the cabinet and committee. The whole matter will be referred to the Chamber for action. The newspapers regard a cabinet crisis as possible.

BOYCOTTING THE CUNARDERS.

DUBLIN, May 13.—At a meeting of the Nationalists of Limerick yesterday, Vice President O'Shea proposed that the Irish boycott the Cunard line if it is proved that the Umbria's captain is implicated in the action of the English mob in insulting O'Brien.

THE CHURCH IN IRELAND.

ROME, May 13.—Cardinal Simeoni, charged by the Pope to examine the situation in Ireland, recommends His Holiness to advise the Irish Bishops to adhere vigorously to the course decided upon by the former council bishops at Rome, namely, that the clergy abstain from associating themselves with the agitators.

THE GREAT JEWEL SALE.

PARIS, May 13.—The sale of crown jewels began to-day. About 250 French and foreign jewelers attended. Ten lots were disposed of, realizing 5,057,000 francs. Among the articles sold was a diamond necklace for 1,612,500 francs and a pair of epaulettes for 64,000 francs.

Herbette, French Ambassador to Germany will return to Berlin on Saturday next.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

REPORT DENIED.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—It is denied at the Treasury Department that there is any foundation for the report that the revenue steamer Rush will shortly sail from San Francisco for Sitka, Alaska, for the purpose of taking the United States marshall to Onualaska to sell, at public auction, the British vessels Onward and Thornton, seized last July for violating the seal fisheries law. The Rush is not going to Sitka. The British vessels mentioned were released by this government some days ago. The Rush will start on her usual summer cruise in the northern waters in about a month. Her orders have not yet been prepared.

A BURNING FLUID THROWER.

LOS ANGELOS, May 12.—A case of vitriol throwing occurred here yesterday which will probably result in the victim losing sight of his eye. W. F. Roselle and wife and Charles Petrie boarded in the same house at 128 College street; both men are engineers employed on the Southern Pacific Railway. Petrie, who was the victim of the set, states that while he was dressing Mrs. Roselle knocked at his room and asked him to visit her at her room as soon as he was dressed. He went into her apartment and after a brief and angry conversation she picked up a cup full of fluid and threw it into his face. It pained him terribly and he rushed out to a druggist. He denied the statement that he had insulted her. Mr. Roselle, the woman's husband, states that his wife threw the vitriol in Petrie's face by his instructions. That Petrie had insulted her and that he procured vitriol for her in case the offense was repeated; that Petrie entered his wife's room, assaulted her and she then threw the vitriol. Mrs. Roselle says that Petrie grossly insulted her and that she threw the vitriol at him in self defence. Petrie's face is one mass of raw flesh. The roots of the hair to his neck and his sight are probably gone for ever. No arrests yet made.

A BRUTE'S DESERTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—A. A. Baker, convicted of a felonious assault on an 11 year old girl, was to-day sentenced to 20 years in San Quentin.

BAD FORE.

It is reported that a family named Murray, comprising 10 persons, living at 20th and Mission streets, after indulging in Chinese pork were taken sick with unmistakable symptoms of trichinosis. The father was taken ill first, followed by the mother in a few hours. Subsequently three of the children were taken with convulsions and their lives are despaired of. The matter will be investigated with the hope of fixing the responsibility upon the proper parties.

Sheriff's Sale.

A quantity of type, chases, cases, imposing stone and other printing material lately belonging to the defunct *Post* will be sold at public auction on the premises of the late publication, corner Yates and Broad streets, Monday next at 11 o'clock a. m.

Consignees.

Consignees per North Pacific to-day: E G Prior, D McNaughton, H Maxwell, M Waitt & Co, P McGregor & Son, Marvin & T N Portman, R Parvis, Turner, D & Co, W Eckert.

THE SEIZED SEALERS.

The Correspondence Brought Down—Their Release Ordered.

OTTAWA, May 13.—The correspondence in reference to the seizure of British Columbia sealers in Behring's Sea was brought down in Parliament to-night. The Canadian Government has demanded reparation from the U. S. for the seizures, but in the latest reply, dated in January, Secretary of State Bayard, said he could not come to a decision until certain papers reach him from Alaska. In the meantime he gave instructions for the release of the schooners. Since then the captains of the vessels have put in large claims for damages. British Minister West, in conversation with Bayard, presented to him the unjustifiable nature of the seizure. Bayard contended the U. S. had obtained the right to Behring's Sea from Russia. West then pointed out that when Russia had Alaska the U. S. Government contested claims similar to these they were now making, which Bayard admitted. West, however, in his dispatch to the Imperial Government, says Bayard was very conciliatory.

THE RELIEF FUND.

Contributions in Victoria for the Nanaimo Sufferers.

Contributions by our citizens in aid of the widows and orphans at Nanaimo, continue to come in in a gratifying manner. The needs of those unfortunate people are very great, and it is impossible to contribute too much. The offering from this city should be doubled before Saturday evening.

In our issue of yesterday a few errors appeared in the list returned by Mrs. C. Marshall. We repeat the names in justice to the contributors, in correct form:

J. A. McNeill	$ 50
H. Saunders	5 00
J. R. Mitchell	2 50
J. Sehl	5 00
W. Wilson & Co.	5 00

ALREADY ACKNOWLEDGED.

City Hall list	$1,612 30
DAILY TIMES list	433 50
E. & N. R. employees	284 00
Other sources	456 50
	$2,786 30

PALACE SALOON FUND.

Ralph Borthwick	$ 10 00
George Smith	7 50
W. Brown	1 00
R. W. Millington	1 00
Empire Brewery	10 00
B. Wrede	2 50
Frank Orasta	2 50
Total,	$ 34 50

COLLECTION AT CITY HALL.

Already rep'td.	2,786 30	A C Mennes	2 00
Route Harvey	5 00	John Doran	2 50
C Strauss & Co.	50 00	Mrs Woodroffe	50
Geo Kirsop	5 00	Welch, Bithet & Co.	50 00
Arthur Porter	10 00		
H P Orton	2 50		
By Mrs Waller	114 20	Grand total	$3,033 05

AMOUNTS COLLECTED BY MRS. WALLER.

R G Blanchard	$ 1 00	A Friend	2 00
J P Burgess	2 50	A Friend	1 00
W L Burgess	1 00	A Mother & ch'n	7 00
T Earle	2 00	P Green	1 00
J H Todd & Son	20 00	Mrs Langley	1 00
Mrs Humber	2 50	W J Pendleton	10 00
A Friend	25	Mrs J W Williams	5 00
Wm Meldrum	1 00	Mrs A Shaw	1 00
Mrs J A Sayward	2 00	J Davies	10 00
Miss Lou Allen	2 00	Mrs Waller	3 00
Mrs Heisterman	2 00	Little Waller's	1 00
Mrs Erb	2 00	Miss M Humber	2 50
Mrs Warner	1 00	D Simpson	5 00
James Fisher	1 00	A Friend	2 50
G Doughty	5 00	P T Johnson	1 00
Thos Towers	5 00	A H Pentt	2 50
Mrs McCulloch	2 50		
A Friend	5 00	Total	$114 25

TIMES list already reported $433 50
Geo Deans 2 50
Richard George 1 00
Thos J Foster 2 00
Capt J H Bruce 5 00
Albert Frank 1 00
Wm McDowell 2 50
H Switzer (Port.) 10 00
J K Greenwood 2 00
Total $468 50

CORRECTIONS.—In Yesterday's TIMES the name of Mrs. Edgar Fawcett should appear for $2.50, instead of $2. Mr. Jacob Sehl's name was omitted. He subscribed $5. Messrs. William Wilson & Co.'s subscription should read $5 00, instead of $2.50. The amounts, in making up the "form," got transposed.

The Seattle fund now amounts to $2541 Astoria, Ore., has raised $54.

The Driard House fund amounts to $141.

SPRING ASSIZES.

The Calendar for Trial, Beginning on Monday.

The Spring Assizes begin on Monday next, 16th inst., the Chief Justice Sir M. B. Begbie, presiding. The following cases are on the docket for trial:

Ed. Mathers, assault and robbery.
Fred'k. Reilley, assault and robbery.
Adolphus Calvert, assault and robbery.
Moses Baines, assault and robbery.
Chin Ah Ying, assault and robbery.
Neil McKinnon, breaking into store.
Rich'd. Glenn, shooting with intent.
Lewis P. Wilson, obtaining goods under false pretenses.
Wm. A. Hutson, stealing boat.
Wm. Seitz, obtaining goods under false pretenses.
Malcolm J. McDonald, shooting with intent.
Hop How, obtaining money under false pretenses.
Wing Ah Chue, arson.
Eight of these are out on bail.

MARINE.

Cowan, Shaw & Co., have purchased the steamer Spitfire for use at their cannery on Rivers Inlet.

The Ancon got away for Alaska yesterday at 4:30 p. m. She had all the freight she could carry, her upper decks being occupied with lumber and hay.

The Norwegian bark Carl Pihl arrived at Burrard Inlet yesterday afternoon from San Diego, to load lumber for Valparaiso, Chili.

The Pilot returned last night after towing the bark Viola, bound to Iquiqui, to sea. The Pilot saw no ships outside of the straits.

RAISING THE MEXICO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—From an article in this morning's *Colonist* the inference is that Captain Huntington raised the Mexico, whereas it was Captain Bruce who planned and carried out the whole work. When the Mexico was taken to Departure Bay, Captain Bruce obtained carpenters from the vessels in the bay, when Mr. Forrest, Captain Bruce's foreman carpenter, executed out the work of planking the injured part with those men's assistance under the superintendence of Capt. Bruce. From the start, Captain Bruce had everything to do with the raising of the Mexico. Captain Huntington deserves every credit for doing all in his power for the security of the ship before he went to San Francisco. One Who Was There.

THE DAILY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY LEGAL AFTERNOON,

By the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd'd.

At the Office of Publication, Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:

Delivered by Carriers in any part of the city, by the week, for.....25 cts
If paid in advance, one year for.....$10 00
" " six months.....5 50
" " three months.....2 75
Mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, daily, per annum.....10 00
Subscribers for the week will oblige by paying the collector promptly.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, as follows:
One year, postage paid.....$1 00
Six months, " 1 25
Subscription prices strictly in advance.

Advertising Rates:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—per line, solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement in this classification inserted for less than 25.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business—published at the following rates per line agate of solid nonpareil, the days of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement: More than two days and not more than one week, 25 cents. More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 40 cents. More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 60 cents. No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2, and accepted only for every day insertion. Notices inserted amongst City and Province Items will be charged 25 cents per line for each insertion for less than one week; for a period not exceeding two weeks, 75 cents per line, and for one month $1.25. Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged the same as if continued for full time.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

Advertising Rates for The Weekly Times:

THE WEEKLY TIMES enjoys the largest circulation in British Columbia, and is therefore an unrivaled advertising medium. Those who have tested the matter will cheerfully endorse this statement. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted at rates which can be ascertained on application at the office.

A special discount will be made to long term advertisers, on both daily and weekly editions.

When mailing money, letters should be registered to insure safety. Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO., Ltd'd.
Victoria, B. C.

J. C. McLAGAN, Manager.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, May 13, 1887.

UNION OF CANADIAN CHURCHES.

For some years past, observes the Montreal *Gazette*, an earnest cry for Christian unity has been heard from different quarters all over this continent. It has been felt that the present state of division among the professors of Christianity was not only out of harmony with the precepts of its blessed founder, but, in some important respects, a grave drawback to the usefulness of its mission. The plans proposed have been various—some favoring a sort of league or federation of churches; others holding that no scheme could be effective or permanent which was not based on organic union. As our readers are aware, the Dean of Montreal has for several months been devoting careful attention to the subject, and thousands of persons in this city have had their minds informed and their hearts stirred to a sense of glad possibilities by his admirable course of lectures; but it is not enough to work out a theory to a desired conclusion. If the theory is good for anything, it must stand the test of experiment. Dr. CARMICHAEL, therefore, comes boldly to this point and suggests a conference of the Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists of Canada, in order to consider on what terms they might coalesce and become a single body. Neither does he throw out this suggestion vaguely, as so many have done, or without a well defined programme for initial action. Such a programme, with a clear statement of the principles on which it rests, and, in fact, a comprehensive survey of the whole question, will be found in a little volume, bearing his name on the title page, just published by Messrs. DAWSON BROTHERS, of St. James street. It is called "Organic Union of Canadian Churches: with a comparison of authorized standards." Having briefly indicated the two main avenues of union that are open to Christendom—through the drawing together of the Roman, Greek and Anglican Churches, on the one hand, and through some measure of Protestant consolidation, on the other, the learned author expresses his preference for the latter and sets forth some strong arguments in its favor. Having then given the chief reasons why such a movement might be hopefully inaugurated in Canada, he traces the course of the Church's history from apostolic times, bringing into strong relief the testimony of the fathers to its oneness, and showing that, if, on several occasions, that oneness was broken, unity and not division was its divinely ordered state. Having briefly touched on the Arian and other early schisms, the great rupture between East and West, and the Protestant Reformation, the author dwells at some length on the continuity of the Church of England, which "came forth finally from the crucible of Reformation, in the days of CHARLES I., a reformed, rather than a reorganized church." A peculiarity of the Reformed Irish Church—that of its "carrying out its life in double succession from Armagh and Canterbury," is also mentioned along with other interesting facts. The secessions from the Church of England are next dealt with in chronological order, and "having thus given an outline history of the four great systems of ecclesiastical government which in England and her colonies represent the united result of the English Reformation," Dean CARMICHAEL proposes that three of these, the Episcopal, the Presbyterian and the Methodist systems, should "come together in consultation, to speak over differences and to initiate, if possible, a movement through their respective governing bodies for organic union, as a step towards a larger union." The comparison of standards is instituted with ability and fairness, and will be read with profit by all who sympathize with the Dean in his views. The points of agreement in doctrine are shown to be far more prominent than those of divergence. Each of the three churches would gain something of value from the others by their being united. The great difficulty is the question of ecclesiastical polity, but even for that Dean CARMICHAEL hopes, through a Christian conference, some satisfactory solution might be found.

It was some time ago rumored that Simarkhan would be made the capital of Turkestan instead of Gaukhand. This the Russian officials now deny. Railways are to be extended southward as far as Merv. So that the whole country to the Caspian Sea will be brought under the control of one military chief.

The interesting historical problem as to what kind of clothes George Washington wore at his inauguration, has been settled. His suit on that occasion was made of cloth from the Hartford Woolen Manufactory, the first woolen mill in America, established in 1788. The color of the cloth was dark brown. The President wore white silk stockings, also of American manufacture.

Mr. GOSCHEN's recent Budget speech lasted three hours and is the longest of recent years. Mr. Gladstone's great Budget statements of a quarter of a century ago generally took nearer four than three hours in delivery, but probably the longest Budget speech within the recollection of any living member of the British Parliament was Mr. Disraeli's first financial statement of 1852, which occupied five hours.

During the reign of Queen Victoria there have been erected 6,500 buildings for worship in the Church of England, as against 3,000 by all other religious communions put together. Seven new dioceses have been founded at home and sixty-two in the colonies. Within the last half of her reign, £81,000,000 has been voluntarily subscribed by church purposes, and £22,000,000 in elementary education in voluntary schools.

Many reasons have been mentioned for the lamentable mental state of the sister of the Princess of Wales. The Duchess of Cumberland has been, for some time past, it is stated, addicted to the use of morphine in large quantities. She first had recourse to this seductive and insinuating drug to soothe her overwrought nerves, and to such an extent had the habit grown upon her that just before her mind gave way she was accustomed to use the tiny syringe with which the hypodermic injections are made as many as twenty-five times a day.

The discussion of a Commercial Union with Canada at present engrosses the attention of the American press. All favor the measure, believing that in a short time it would result in annexation of the Dominion with the great American Union. With our cousins across the borders annexation is a governing principle, a constant thought; and the most unlikely things are taken as confirmation that the thought does not proceed wholly from the wish. Thus the New York *Star* sees in a wholly suppositious strong Canadian sympathy for Ireland against England a reason why the Canadian Government is not making any special preparations for the Queen's Jubilee; which, with Mr. O'Brien's trip to raise an agitation in Canada, it considers as "signs of the times, full of grave import, and Annexation."

B. C.'S SANITARIUM.

The Harrison Lake Hot Springs—A Lovely Valley.

The Harrison Lake hot spring hotel is being fitted up for the reception of guests and tourists by the proprietors, the Messrs. Brown, one of whom, Mr. Fred, is in the city to-day. Mr. J. H. Turner, M. P. P., paid the spring a visit last week, this being his first trip to that locality. Much as he had heard of the place and its beautiful surroundings and the health restoring propensities of the sulphur spring he was not prepared to find his most sanguine expectations more than realized. With the hotel and its management he expressed himself as agreeably disappointed. It is in every respect all that it has been represented—a first class house, both as to internal as well as external appointments and finishings. In short it is a credit to the energy and perseverance of the promoters of the scheme. On the hotel and its furnishings, as well as the springs and necessary improvements an expenditure of $50,000 has already been made.

BADLY WANTED.

The hot springs, however, are not the only attraction in that section. The valley is a good agricultural one. But the settlers are still without any roads north of the railway track. A road to the springs is badly wanted. The distance by land is four miles. The hotel can be reached by a row boat from Harrison station. But the pull is a hard one as the entire distance is against a strong current. There are in the neighborhood of fifty settlers who are deprived of the means of bringing their produce either to the hotel or to the station already named, at either of which there is a good cash market for all classes of farm produce. Within the last year and a half a large number of settlers have located in the neighborhood of Agassiz, so that as a shipping station it is one of the most important between Kamloops and the coast. From farmers who are in the city to-day from that section it is learned that all the farming lands of value have been taken up, there being but little left and that of an inferior quality. The valley is claimed to equal any in the province for productiveness. Several old country farmers who have spent a number of years in California are well pleased with the change they made and their future prospects. They are earnestly urging upon the government the necessity of giving them an outlet by way of a passable road to the Fraser River and the railway. It is claimed that the farmers and ranchers south of the track petitioned the government to expend the grant for the district in their locality, which was acceded to, and that those to the north of the line were thus deprived of a fair share of the grant. Mr. Turner has promised the settlers his support and influence in pressing for a public road, which it is believed the government will construct at an early date.

Not only at Agassiz are settlers pouring in; it is the same all over the New Westminster district, in which it is claimed several thousand additional population will be added this year.

Catarrah, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.*

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—At the time this province assumed the duties of responsible government it was well supplied with men qualified for the discharge of the duties thereof, and no difficulties were experienced in forming a ministry, in the event of a change being required. But every subsequent change of a ministry has tended to show that our stock of eligible public men for such duties has run out, or it not run out, becomes small by degrees and deplorably less. As a consequence we are reduced to the pitiful portion of having to submit to the present one man government of the Hon. John Robson from sheer inability to find eligible materials out of the whole Assembly. How ridiculous, under such circumstances, the hope expressed that Sutton should be elected, because a supporter of present government. Whereas what is really needed is the election of opposition members of sufficient culture and breadth of view to form a ministry, in the event of a change. It is a well known fact that although the present ministry have so large a majority, Hon. John Robson, the Provincial Secretary, or Finance Minister—for one scarcely knows where to place him—is held in the most supreme contempt by many of his supporters, of which no one is more conscious than John Robson himself. Many of these supporters would be only too happy to be relieved of their present allegiance by the formation of a new ministry. To call our Legislature as at present constituted, with its ready cut and dried majority a deliberative assembly and for prayers to be read on their meeting together invoking the Almighty to assist them in their deliberations, is a solemn farce, and little short of a mockery. I submit it is indispensable to the satisfactory working of responsible government that electors should bear in mind it is from those they elect that a ministry has ultimately to be formed, and that in the future there should be unanimity of action to secure the return of some of sufficient calibre for that purpose, and not by neglect of this duty to place the province in its present humiliating position, of that of Hobson's choice of the Robson ministry. Finance Minister Robson doubtless chuckles with delight in present imaginary provincial wealth from the million loan, giving him the power to become autocratic, resulting from the strengthening of his position as minister from having such a sum at his command. But when the House again meets, and he figures as Provincial Secretary, and the new Finance Minister has been appointed, the onerous duty will devolve upon him of showing that the financial policy of his predecessor had not realised the sanguine expectations entertained, and that there was no necessity for another loan of a million to supply the needs of an exhausted treasury.

Junius.

Mr. Mowat is being criticised for appointing his son sheriff of Toronto. Had Mr. Mowat taken the office himself there would probably have been less fault found, as the community knows perfectly well that he continues in his present position at a sacrifice to himself, as he could make a larger income by practising his profession than he receives as premier of the province. Therefore his friends are able to say that while he did not feel disposed to accept the shrievalty himself he was quite justified in conferring it upon a member of his family.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References.

Amusements.

I. O. O. F.

Picnic and Regatta

—AT—

SHAWNIGAN LAKE,

—ON—

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1887

The proceeds to be given to the Provincial

JUBILEE HOSPITAL FUNDS.

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS.

1. Four-oared Race, rowing from the gunwales, between crews of Lodges I. O. O. F. Prize, $25; entrance fee, $5. Three boats to enter or no race.

2. Single Sculls, outriggers, lapstrake, open to all comers. Morton Prize, $25; Second Prize $10, in case three boats enter. Entrance fee, $2.

3. Four-oared Race, rowing from the gunwales, handicap, open to all comers. First Prize, $25, Second Prize, $10. Entrance fee, $4.00. Three boats to enter or no race.

4. Dingy Race, short course, handicap. First Prize, $5; Second Prize, $2.50. Entrance fee, 50c.

5. Punt Race, short course. First Prize, $5; Second Prize, $2.50. Entrance fee, 50c.

6. Swimming Match. First Prize, $5; Second Prize, $2.50. Competitors to be suitably attired to the satisfaction of the committee.

7. Walking Greasy Pole. Prize, $5. Competitors to be suitably attired to the satisfaction of the committee.

The Races to commence at One o'clock p.m.

The Committee will provide three four-oared boats. The railway fare of boats will be borne by the committee if sent the day previously.

DANCING.

Fare for the Round Trip.....$1 50
Children under 10.....25

RICHARD JONES,
Hon. Sec'y.

ap22 td

BLUE RIBBON

PICNIC

IN AID OF THE

JUBILEE HOSPITAL,

On Tuesday the 24th May, 1887.

THE Blue Ribbon Club will celebrate the Queen's Birthday by holding a Picnic at the Agricultural Hall, Beacon Hill, commencing at 2 p.m. A programme of games will be provided, and the Blue Ribbon Band will furnish music. Admission, 50 cts.

may9 td

RACES—MAY 24, 1887,

Victoria Driving Park, Cadboro Bay Road.

FIRST RACE—Colt Race, half mile, for 3-year olds; purse as per agreement with owners, with $50 added. SECOND RACE—Trotting, mile heats, best 2 in 3, for horses that have never beaten 3 minutes; Purse, $125. THIRD RACE—Trotting, mile heats, best 2 in 3; free to all comers; Purse, $200.

Four to enter and three to start in all races. Horses of different owners. Entries to be made at the Pritchard House on or before 22nd May. Entries to all purses 10 per cent. All disputes to be settled on the track by the Judges.

ap29 td TAIT & DAVIS.

WONDERFUL!

THE STONE MAN!

is now on Exhibition at the

BEE HIVE,

FORT STREET. ap19 1m

VICTORIA HOUSE.

Closing Out Sale

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

—COMMENCING—

SATURDAY, 2nd APRIL,

And continuing until the whole Stock is disposed of.

THE GOODS ARE RE-MARKED

At Prices to Ensure a Speedy Clearance.

WILLIAM DENNY.

☞ The Store for Lease. mar30

Spring Tweeds

—AND—

SUPERB TROUSERINGS

JUST RECEIVED.

A. GREGG & SON,

ARTIST TAILORS,

Yates Street, - - - Opposite Langley.

feb21

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

Having sold the Stock of Merchandise and Good-Will of the business heretofore carried on by me to Messrs.

ANGUS & GORDON,

I hereby thank the public of Victoria and customers throughout the country for the liberal patronage they favored me with, and solicit a continuance of the same for my successors.

April 18th, 1887. A. OFNER.

Referring to the above, we beg to say that we will carry on the business in the same manner as our predecessor, Mr. Ofner, did, and will, with an increased stock, be enabled to give our customers entire satisfaction in every respect.

ANGUS & GORDON.

ap19

SPRING GOODS,

JUST ARRIVED.

☞ INSPECTION SOLICITED.

BAKER'S BON MARCHE,

mar21 D&W 6m Government Street.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.

Just received, a large quantity of Manufacturers' Remnants of

SWISS EMBROIDERIES.

Columbia House,

Corner of Fort and Broad Streets.

BUTTER.

200 Kegs Choice Brockville and Morrisburg

BUTTER,

For sale by

THOS. EARLE.

jan8

FRESH

Baltimore Oysters,

BY EXPRESS, EVERY THREE DAYS, AT

R. Beauchamp's,

YATES STREET.

Finnan Haddies Have Arrived.

jan 10

UMBRELLAS REPAIRED.

RAZORS, SCISSORS, CUTLERY, & EDGED TOOLS, sharpened at reasonable rates.

Groceries, Furniture, &c., &c.,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

ROBERT FOSTER,

my 11 Cor Blanchard & Johnson streets.

At Cheapside.

JUST ARRIVED.

Fancy Dinner and Tea Sets, Very Cheap. Fancy Chamber Sets, at very Low Prices Lamps, Stoves, and General

Household Furniture,

New and Secondhand. Cutlery, &c.

Gardening and Carpenter's Tools always in stock. Settlers' and Miners' Outfits a specialty.

GEO. POWELL & CO.,

Chapelle, DeCosmos' Block, Government St. Victoria March 12 1887. 2m D&W

COOPER'S

DIPPING POWDER,

Dissolves in Cold Water, and should be used for Ticks, Fly, Scab and all other Sheep Dippping purposes.

We have now a stock of this celebrated Powder and are prepared to supply it as required.

WELCH RITHET & CO.,

apr 18-tme Agents for B. C.

Citizens Insurance Co.

OF CANADA.

Established 1864. Capital $1,000,000.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

The most liberal Policies, giving most benefits of any Company. Indemnity for Partial Disablement.

TRIP TICKETS on sale as follows: For $3000 Accidental Death, or $15 Weekly Indemnity, covering passage to the following points—To Nanaimo, 15c; to Vancouver, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle or Tacoma, 25c. To Portland, Or., Calgary, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal or Quebec, 50c.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Risks taken at the Lowest Current Rates of Premium according to the Hazard. Prompt settlement of losses.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New and Attractive Plans, not offered by any other Company. The only Company offering the popular Coupon Endowment, and Life Endowment and Annuity Investment Bonds. Send for Circulars giving full particulars.

Special deposit at Ottawa with the Government for each department.

Gentlemen who can influence business should address us.

HART & IRRIE
Corner of View and Douglas street,
Victoria B. C.

General Agents for British Columbia and Washington Territory. my 2-

BOYS' & YOUTHS'

CLOTHING.

200 Suits to Choose from,

—AT THE—

Mechanics' Cash Store

48 JOHNSON STREET,

mar14

Gareshe, Green & Co.

BANKERS

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN GOLD, SILVER and U. S. currency. Interest paid on the same on time deposits.

Gold Dust and U. S. Currency

Purchased at highest market rates.

Sight Drafts and Telegraph Transfers San Francisco, New York and Canada.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON,

Available in all parts of Europe, England, Ireland and Scotland.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on the principal Cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co

GENERAL

PASSENGER AGENCY.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,

To or from Great Britain or the Continent,

Berths secured in advance by Telegraph.

HALL & GOEPEL,

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MURPHY v. McDOWELL.

In obedience to a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia and to me directed, dated the 30th day of March, 1887, commanding me that of the goods and chattels of W. J. McDowell, of Victoria, I cause to be made the sum of $730.30 and $4.50 for costs of execution and interest on the said sum at 8 per centum per annum from the 30th day of March, 1887, besides Sheriff's poundage and all other incidental expenses, I have seized a lot of Tyler Cheese Cakes, Icing Stone, and other materials used in the publication of the DAILY EVENING POST newspaper, now contained in the premises situate on the corner of Broad and Yates streets, known as the Moody Block, and will sell the same on the premises, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 16th day of May, instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, unless the said sum of $730.30 and costs be sooner paid.

Terms cash. J. E. McMILLAN, Sheriff.

Victoria, May 9th, 1887. ma 9

Buy Real Estate Now.

Two Stock Farms, cheap.
Good Sheep Run.
Several Valuable Farms.
Victoria City Property.
Vancouver do.
New Westminster do.

RAND BROS.,

Real Estate Brokers.

OFFICES—Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster. feb14 D&W tf

TOWN OF FARWELL.

Lots for Sale.

ALLSOP & MASON.

Yorkshire Market,

ESTABLISHED 1868.

W. W. EVANS & CO.,

Yates Street, between Government and Broad.

Beef and Pork Packers. Sugar-cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Pure Leaf Lard. Every class of goods pertaining to the business. nov25 1y

Pasture! Pasture!

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he has excellent pasturage to let at reasonable rates.

C. C. FOX,
North Dairy Farm.

Sept1

John Weiler,

MANUFACTURER OF

FURNITURE

OF ALL GRADES,

And Importer of

Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Carpets, Oilcloth, Linoleum,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

—AGENT FOR DOMINION

WIRE MATTRESSES,

Only Mattress Manufactured in Canada using Oil Tempered Springs; awarded First Prize wherever exhibited, and testimonials from leading institutions throughout the whole Dominion. Call and examine them. Also

IRON BEDSTEADS

Combined with above Mattress.

☞ The Trade Supplied at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

P. O. Box 218, Victoria, B. C.

jan28

FOR SALE.

MATHERS' LIQUEUR WHISKEY,

$10 per Dozen Cash

—ALSO,—

Invoice of Gents' Hosiery
Ladies' Gloves of all sorts.
Cardigan Jackets.
Lawn Tennis Shirts.

Apply to

A. FERGUSON, Agent

DANIELL & CO., Government St.

Over Baker's Boot Store.

mar16 12m

THE OLD RELIABLE

JOHN BULL

BITTERS.

UNEQUALLED.

A. B. GRAY & CO.,

VICTORIA.

Sole Agents for British Columbia

nov28 D&W

NEW BINDERY

C. A. ROEDDE

ANNOUNCES THAT HE HAS STARTED A new Bindery and Blank Book Manufacturing establishment on the north side of Johnson's street, between Broad and Douglas streets. He is a practical binder, having had a lengthened experience in the business in Europe and in America, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction as regards price and quality of work. For a number of years he occupied prominent positions in leading binderies in the east and in San Francisco. Fancy ornamental artificial flower and other work done in short notice and in the highest style of art. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

C. A. ROEDDE,
Johnson St, bet. Broad and Douglas, north side.
Victoria April 14. 1mo.

FOR SALE,

Craigflower Steam Mills

Now doing a good business. Capable of making the best article of

OATMEAL

In the Province. Also,

A PEARL BARLEY MILL

Together with a SAWMILL, 62-inch Saw. An Oatmeal Miller will find this a rare opportunity. Apply to

D. F. ADAMS.

sept21

A. A. Aaronson,

PAWNBROKER.

Money advanced to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Trinkets Trunks and Contents, or on any Approved Security.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing purchased. Parties waited on at their residences. INDIAN CURIOS in rare and endless variety. Note the address—Johnson Street between Broad and Government. e28

Kings Head Beer Hall,

JOHNSON STREET.

THE old favorably well known House has been splendidly renovated and ranks now amongst the finest fitted up Houses in the town. Wm. White late of the Fountain Saloon, will be happy to see all his old friends and acquaintances, and the aim of the establishment shall be, as in the past, to make the above resort in every respect as comfortable for their guests as possible.

BOERING AND WHITE.

NO RE A SPECIALTY. FIVE CENTS A GLASS. jan19

NOTICE.

B. C. DIRECTORY.

ALL BUSINESS FIRMS MAKING CHANGES in their establishments, or other persons of new arrival, wishing to have their names inserted in the New Directory, free of charge, will please forward alterations or names to the publishers office Bissell street.

E. G. HALL-JARVIS.
E. G. WILLIAMS.

Victoria, March 31, 1887. ma31

The Creek Nation's Reservation.

I leave at once on my quarterly visit to the Creek nation, at their reservation in Indian territory, to pay them the money due on the leasehold of certain grazing lands. They are, next to the Cherokees, the most civilized Indians in the territory, and, in my opinion, are superior to the average Mexican farmers. They cultivate the soil, raise cattle, and have school houses, stores and churches. These leaseholds have proved an advantage to them, as the lands which they cover are of no value to them, and bring them a splendid revenue. There is no danger of a repetition of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe fiasco, as the Creeks are as competent to make contracts as the average American. Settlers are not allowed on their domain, but permission is given to traders to erect houses along the line of the Frisco road, which is now pushing its way through the territory. These traders necessarily bring butchers and bakers, who in turn attract others, and thus there are a number of flourishing towns in the heart of the reservations. The territory is the best game resort in the country, as the Indians do not hunt to any great extent. On the Creek reservation the small game is plentiful. Very few of the men hunt, and those that do only seek large game—deer or bear. I have seen as many as twelve coveys of prairie chickens in one field. A sportsman who enjoyed the favor of the Creeks could live in a paradise of quail, prairie chickens, ducks, geese, bear and deer.—Attorney Marston in Globe-Democrat.

Gen. Grant's Son Jesse.

At another time his youngest son, Jesse, then a boy of only seven years, came out on the platform when the cries for a "speech" were loudest and his father was as silent as the Sphynx. The lad looked first at the mass of enthusiastic people before him and then at the great soldier by his side, and inquired: "Papa, why don't you speak to them?" But Grant remained mute, and Jesse at last cried out: "I can make a speech if papa can't." The shouts instantly went up: "A speech from Jesse! A speech from Jesse!" Then there was a hush, the child began in his treble voice, but without a shade of the embarrassment his father would have felt:

"The boy stood on the burning deck."

Jesse made another speech during the same summer that was even more felicitous. Grant and his family were at the farm near St. Louis, where Mrs. Grant's father resided, and one hot day after the 2 o'clock dinner, when everybody went out on the lawn, Jesse mounted a hay stack, and exclaimed: "I'll show you how papa makes a speech." Grant himself laughed, and we all went up to the haystack. Then Jesse made a bow (which his father would not have done), and began: "Ladies and gentlemen: I am very glad to see you, and I thank you very much. Good-night." Every one laughed, but Grant blushed up to the eyes. I don't think he relished the imitation at all; it was too close. But Jesse was the baby, and we talked about something else.—Gen. Adam Badeau's Letter.

A Select Collection.

"Dese fellers what fill der whiders up wid rellicks for people to look at have tet take a back seat now," said a Canal street saloonkeeper the other night. "Now dere's a feller over on Madison street what t'inks he's smart. He got a lot of old swords, and guns and t'ings in one of his front winders wid all these 'scriptions tied to 'em: A gun from the valley of the Shenendoah; a bullit from the field of Gettysburg; a sword that went t'rough t'ree wars, and paint from Capt. Jack's face. Wait till I make my spread in the mornin'. I'll make all dese fellers sick. Mine's genewine too. Now dere's a nail from the ark called Noaher, an' dis is a back tooth from the whale dat swallowed Jonor. Let me see; ah yes. Dis is some of der hair dat Absalom left on der tree, an' dis yer piece of iron is from one of the picks dat Cyerus used when he jimmied his way inter Babberlon. Dis little piece of brass is what's left of a suspender button dat Dan left in der lion's den, an' dere's de string of a cross gun what a feller named L'onidas lugged round at Ther— at Thermopalay. What's dat? Let's see. Oh yes; dat's de core of the apple dat Bill Tell, shot at; an; that? Why, that's a pretzel what de umpire of Germany cut his teeth on. Oh, just wait till I label dese t'ings an' I puts 'em in der winder."—Chicago Herald.

Writing for the Magazines.

Writers are much better paid than they used to be—the rate varying from $10 to $25, sometimes $30, per 1,000 words, the highest figures being those of the two monthlies. But even these scarcely allure a writer, who must depend on other work to earn a livelihood. Contributing to magazines is a narrow field at best, and he who is industrious will be likely to fill his position for a year in a month. The man or woman who shall produce ten or twelve articles a year, and get them published, would seem to get eternally in print, and would suffer in consequence from a reputation for nimiety. Writing for the magazines is sometimes spoken of as a trade; it may be a profession; it can hardly be a practice. One might as well talk of picking up gold eagles for a living. The majority of persons have never picked up a single eagle, and never will. To the majority of writers: Do not write for a magazine if you wish to avoid losing money; never publish a magazine if you care to make money, never write for one.—Junius Henri Browne in Chicago Tribune.

Paid to the Actors.

Before Henry E. Abbey went back to England he gave these figures from his books to indicate to what extent American people have paid to see celebrated actors under his management: Bernhardt, in 1880-1, $396,247; Booth, in '81-2, $280,000; Patti, '81-2, $236,690; Nilsson, '82-3, $208,300; Langtry, '82-3, $253,500; Irving, '83-4, $405,650; Irving, '04-5, $390,600; Mary Anderson, '85-6, $354,949; total in six seasons, $2,525,534. Of course Patti and Nilsson sang comparatively few times, and the season of Bernhardt, Booth, Langtry, and Irving were short. Even allowing the usual leeway—most managers' estimate require it—the sum total is significant.—New York Sun.

The Varying Tastes of a Swell.

"It is hard to keep up with the varying tastes of a swell," said a leading dealer in gentlemen's goods. "Here, for instance, in lawn ties—a very small matter, apparently—they wanted them half an inch wide last fall, but I can't make them too wide for them now. They want them a full one and one-eighth. The latest collars for these ties is two inches high, with only the smallest piece of the edge turned over. The 'pointers' have not caught on in this city. There is a change also in full-dress shirt bosoms—you want thirty-four pleates in them to be real swellish."—Philadelphia Press.

The Lancet publishes an article giving an account of the successful treatment of carbunculous diseases by the injection of the official solution of ammonia. Dr. Arendine claims that it destroys the bacillaria in all malignant pustules, and is a specific in this class of diseases. As physicians have found the carbuncle always dangerous, and almost beyond the reach of remedies, the suggestion may prove of great value to the professions and to sufferers.—Inter Ocean.

After a tongue has once got the knack of lying, it is not to be imagined how almost impossible it is to reclaim it.

Land Applications.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situated and described as follows:

Commencing at N. E. corner of Section 56 Sooke District, thence due north 60 chains, thence due west 80 chains, thence due south 100 chains to N. E. corner of Section 32, thence in a northeasterly direction to point of commencement.

R. E. JACKSON.

Victoria, B. C. 6th Dec. 1886. dec 6 law-tf

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated at Jackson Bay, Coast district, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake about 50 chains Northwest of the beach and running North forty (40) chains thence East 40 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence West 40 chains to point of commencement.

VAN. BREMER.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-law2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land more or less in the Homathko River Valley Coast district. Described as follows: Commencing at a stake on the right bank of the West slough of the Homathko River from which running West 40 chains; thence North 80 chains; thence East to the right bank of said slough; thence South along the right bank of the slough to the place of commencement.

A. M. NARTON.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-law2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land in Sayward district, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake about 80 chains Southwest of the Southeast corner of Indian Reserve Campbell river, and running West 40 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence West 20 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 40 chains; thence North 40 chains; thence East 20 chains; thence North 40 chains to point of commencement.

MORRIS MOSS.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-law2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated in the Campbell River Valley, Sayward district, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake about 10 chains West of the South Fork of Campbell river, and about 40 chains South of the main Campbell river from which running West 80 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 40 chains; thence North 40 chains; East 40 chains; thence North 80 chains to point of commencement.

M. C. IRELAND.

Victoria, March 19, 1887. mr23-law2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of situated in Sayward District and described as follows: Commencing at a stake at the North West corner of a small lake about three miles West of Menzies bay and running West 40 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence East 40 chains; thence North 80 chains to point of commencement.

M. C. IRELAND.

Victoria March 19th, 1887. mr22-law1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase 640 acres of land, situated and described as follows:

Commencing at northwest corner of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due west 80 chains, more or less, to Sooke river, thence southerly following Sooke river to the north boundary of Section 49, Sooke District; thence N. E. along said boundary line to the northeast corner of said Section 49; thence southerly along the eastern boundaries of Sections 49, 48, 47, 46 Sooke District, thence easterly along the north boundaries of Sections 50, 51, and 52 to western boundary of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due north to point of commencement.

MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, B. C., 6th Dec. 1886. dec 6 law-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 240 acres of pastoral land on Salt Spring Island, North; being all that portion of Long Point, on Ganges Harbor, south of the pre-emption of M. J. Norton, and containing 240 acres, more or less.

JOHN NORTON

3rd March, 1887. mr19 law 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away trees and timber from a tract of land containing about 100 acres, situate on Valdes Island, Nanaimo District, and described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of the Cape Mudge Indian Reserve, thence running east 60 chains; thence running north 100 chains; thence west to the shore line of Discovery Passage; thence following the shore line in a southerly direction to the northwest corner of Lot 5 in said district; thence east 51 chains and 50 links; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 7 chains to shore line; thence following shore line in a southerly direction to place of commencement.

M. KING.

Victoria, B. C., 5th April, 1887. ap6 law 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I have made application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away trees and timber from a tract of land containing 100 acres more or less situate in Sayward District described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of Lot 28 Sayward District, thence running west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; along the west boundary of Lot 28 to point of commencement.

L. CASEY.

Victoria, B. C., 30th April, 1887. ap6 law 2m

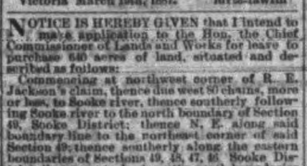
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE have made application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from a tract of land containing (160) one hundred and sixty eight acres situated on Bowen Island, more particularly described as follows:—

Commencing at the northeast corner of our claim, lately purchased from J. Kerr; thence east fourteen chains; thence south one hundred and twenty chains; thence west fourteen chains; thence north one hundred and twenty chains to point of commencement.

CROFT & ANGUS.
Per H. A. Harrison.

Victoria, April 16, 1887. ap16 law 2m

John Meston



CARRIAGE MAKER,

BLACKSMITH, Etc.,

Government street, between Johnson and Pandora Streets,

VICTORIA, B. C. ly

COCKLE'S

ANTIBILIOUS

PILLS.

The Great English Medicine.

PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS, AND WITHOUT MERCURY, USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD.

MONTREAL.

BROWN'S

Climax Washing Powder.

Awarded First Prize at B. C. Exhibition. Increased sales. REDUCED PRICES. Large packages, 40c; do. small, 20c FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

W. JACKSON, Jr. Manufacturer's Agent, corner Broad and Johnson streets. nov8

A CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, J. C. SMITH, SON OF the late John Smith, desires to intimate to his friends and the public generally that he has recovered health sufficiently to enable him to resume his occupation of chimney sweeping and carpet beating, etc. Orders left at Doughty's Grocery store, corner Fort and Blanchard street, or at my residence, Cailfinch street, will receive prompt attention.

J. C. SMITH.

apr 12-1m

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS

APPLICATIONS FOR POSITIONS ON THE teaching staff of the Victoria City Public Schools, addressed to the undersigned, will be received by the Board of Trustees until noon of 30th inst. Duties to commence August 1st, 1887.

CHAS. HAYWARD,
Secretary.

ap18 td

HOTELS—VICTORIA.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Established 1860. Rates $1.00 to $1.50 per day. T. J. BURRES, jel7y13

THE CLARENCE,

FRANK G. RICHARDS, Jr., Lessee.

Cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Tourists' headquarters. New and elegant in all its appointments. Fully supplied with all conveniences of modern hotels. First-class in every respect. Prices moderate. sep8

THE OCCIDENTAL

JOSEPH BAYLEY, Propr.

The Home from Home, cor. Wharf and Johnson streets, Victoria, B. C. Fronting on the wharves of the California, Puget Sound and Fraser steamers, Canadian Pacific and U. S. N. railways. Largest and most convenient Hotel in the city. Everything new. Table well supplied. Bar and Billiard Room attached. Fireproof building. Imported Edinburgh and Burton Ales always on draught. Rates—$1 to $1.50 per day, according to location of rooms. no16 1y

THE GORDON HOTEL,

ROBERT McDERMOTT, Propr.

Johnson St., bet. Store and Wharf, where "Old Bob" will be found at his usual business of selling "Bad Whiskey," but good Cigars. He cordially invites old and new friends to give him a call.

HOTELS—VANCOUVER.

LELAND HOUSE,

VANCOUVER.

New and complete in all appointments. feb21 1m MRS. HIRSHBURG, Proprietress.

THE BURRARD HOTEL,

MARTIN & BALFOUR, Prop's,

Corner Carroll and Cordova streets, Vancouver, B. C. The only first-class hotel in Vancouver.

DOUGALL HOUSE,

JOHN DOUGALL, Propr.

Cor. Cordova and Abbott sts., Vancouver, B. C. Finest Hotel in the city. It is a new building, containing every appliance for the protection, comfort and luxury, including fire escapes, of guests. European and American plan. Fire in all rooms. Sample room for travellers. The dining room is in charge of Mr. SCHLENK, who is unrivalled as a Caterer. dec21

THE GOLD HOUSE.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

The largest and best furnished hotel in the city. Sample and Bath Rooms and a large fireproof safe for the comfort and convenience of guests.

The Cuisine is under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Gold which is a guarantee that guests will receive every delicacy the market affords. Polite and attentive servants.

mar15 EMMA GOLD, Proprietoress.

HOTELS—NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOLBROOK HOUSE,

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout. Conveniently situated, within easy distance of railway and steamboat landings. First-class in every respect. Rates $1 to $1.50 per day. JOHN RANKIN, jan12 3m Proprietor.

HOTELS—KAMLOOPS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

KAMLOOPS, B. C.

Is situate at the junction of North and South Thompson Rivers, and is one of the most delightful locations in the Province. First-class accommodation for tourists. Stage meets all East and West trains.

sept4 1y J. T. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

HOTELS—WINNIPEG.

NEW DOUGLAS HOUSE,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Most conveniently situated for strangers visiting Winnipeg. Pleasant and cheerful rooms, giving a fine view of the chief thoroughfare of the city. Prices moderate for first-class accommodation. BENNETT & CO.,

Proprietors. sept22 3m

BARRISTERS, &c., VANCOUVER.

E. C. GOULDING,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c.,

Of Manitoba. Late with Fred. McKenzie, Q. C., of Winnipeg. Hastings street, opposite Post Office. ap5

THOS C. SOREY,

ARCHITECT.

CORDOVA STREET, - - VANCOUVER.

Terms 5 per cent on works exceeding $4,000; smaller works by arrangement. apr16-3mo

REAL ESTATE.

R. LIPSETT.

REAL ESTATE BROKER, FINANCIAL AGENT AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Particular attention given to buying and selling Mining Stocks.

OFFICE—TROUNCE ALLEY, VICTORIA. my10

JOHN J. AUSTIN,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for Sale. Office Hanson street, next to Bank of British Columbia, Victoria. P. O. Box 50.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Purchase, sell and lease property, collect rents, make loans on mortgage and transact all business relating to real estate. Maps showing the various districts on the Island and Mainland, the situation of desirable City Lots, Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands can be consulted at their office. feb18

PHYSICIANS.

F. W. HALL, M.D., C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.

OFFICE—Johnson street, between Douglas and Broad.

Special attention given to Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat, and Diseases of Women.

Office open all night. Consultation free. sp13

DRS. HALL & HALL,

PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND ACCOUCHEURS.

Special attention given to diseases of the Throat, Chest and Skin.

Special attention given to diseases of the Eye and Ear.

J. H. HALL, M.D., C.M. | T. S. HALL, M. D., C. M.

OFFICE—Theater Block, Douglas street. Consultation free.

MARKETS.

QUEEN'S MARKET,

L. GOODACRE,

Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

C. B. ROBELEE,

CARPENTER, JOINER & CONTRACTOR,

Wharf street, near Johnson, Victoria. All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Houses built on the Instalment plan. Charges moderate. oct10

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E. H. FISHER,

ARCHITECT,

Spencer's Arcade, Government street, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box ——

JOHN TEAGUE,

ARCHITECT,

Government street, Victoria, British Columbia.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

HARRIS & HARGREAVES,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS AND ARCHITECTS.

Plans, specifications and estimates furnished for buildings. S. E. cor. of Government & Fort Sts., opposite, Victoria, B. C.

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TURNER, BEETON & CO.,

MERCHANTS,

H. C. BEETON & Co.
86 FINSBURY CIRCUS
LONDON E.C.

Wharf street, Victoria.

GROCERIES.

J. FINLAYSON,

GROCER,

Corner of Government and Broughton streets, Victoria, B. C. Dealer in fine family groceries of all kinds. Table delicacies in great variety. Also choice tea and coffee.

PORTLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CORBETT & MACLRAY,

IMPORTERS

And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon.

janes D&W

THE ST. CHARLES,

C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St. Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Helman, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. janes

IRON WORKS.

ALBION IRON WORKS CO. (Lm'td.)

HOME INDUSTRY.

Engines and Boilers of every description. Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc.

ANDREW GRAY, Manager.
W. F. BULLEN, Secretary.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

A. & W. WILSON,

PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS,

Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in Best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shippers supplied at lowest rates. Fort street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call, 128.

TRANSPORTATION.

W. BUCKETT,

TRUCK AND DRAYMAN,

Begs to inform patrons and public generally that he is still to be found on the old stand, Yates Street, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a share of their patronage. My name will appear on all trucks and drays. All orders left at Baker and Sons, Yates Street, or the Fashion Stables, Fort Street, will receive prompt attention. Aug 2-1mo

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

A PAYING BUSINESS

In New Westminster, B. C., for sale. Six Bedrooms, well furnished, Dining Room and Furniture, Kitchen, with Range, Cooking Utensils and Table Ware. Price $1200. Reasons for selling, old age and being unable to attend to the business. Address W., HERALD office, Vancouver. my10

LEGAL.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS,

Langley street, Victoria, B. C. { D. M. EBERTS, W. J. TAYLOR

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797. Amount insured, $300,000,000.

H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent,
Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. jan8 1y

Notices.

NOTICE.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR OWNERS of the Schooner San Diego will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of this vessel.

CHAS. G. RAGMAN, Captain.

Victoria, May 10, 1887. my10-1w

NOTICE.

Neither the owner or the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the schooner Helen Blum.

A. F. CARLSON, Master.

Victoria, April 29th. ap30

Notice of Partnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ADMITTED AS a full partner, from the 1st instant, Mr. LOUIS GARCIA DUMBLETON. The style of the firm will henceforth be known as Hall, Gospel & Co. HALL & GOEPEL.

Victoria B. C., April 26, 1887 ap 26-1m

Notice.

MR. GUSTAV LEISER HAS BEEN Admitted as a partner in the business of a Dry Goods Merchant, now carried on by Messrs Lenz upon Government Street and the concern will henceforth be known as "LENZ & LEISER."

ROBERT LENZ.
Victoria, Dec. 4, 1886. GUSTAV LEISER.

Witness, THEODORE DAVIE.

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.

(LIMITED.).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the British Columbia Milling and Mining Company (Limited), will be held at the Company's Office, in Victoria, B. C., on Monday the 18th day of June, 1887, at half-past Eleven o'clock, a. m., to take into consideration the propriety of passing such amendments to the 12th and other sections of the act of Incorporation and the Articles of Association as will enable the Company to take advantage of the Act of the Legislature of British Columbia, entitled "An Act to aid the development of Quartz Mines," No. 30, passed on the 5th April, 1887.

Shareholders who are unable to attend personally are requested to transmit their proxies to the undersigned.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. A. SARGISON,
Secretary.

Dated the 21st April 1887. my 2-dw

Portland Advertisem'ts

OREGON MILLING CO.'S

Royal Flour.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET

Carried off two premiums at the late Mechanics' Fair, Portland. At New Orleans was sold at close of Exhibition at a higher price than any other flour, and pronounced by leading bakers to be the best they ever used.

Sold by all leading Grocers.

JOHN WILSON,
Moody's Block, Yates street, Victoria, Agent for British Columbia.

Red Crown Roller Mills

Manufacturers of Albany Patent Snow Flake Family Windsor, Bakers and Mount Hood Superfine Flour.

For sale at wholesale and retail by all respectable grocers.

TRY IT. Mills at Albany, Oregon.

ISOM, LANNING & CO. Proprietors.

aug 14 tf

Dr. SPINNEY

Mattoonah Block, opposite Post office,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and list of questions. june7

ANNOUNCEMENT!

If you will call on us you will find that our Stock of BOOTS and SHOES is well-selected throughout. We make a SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING; for neatness we cannot be beat. You will find us at

112 Government Street. IRVING BROS.

Hats, Hats, Hats.

From the Finest Fur to the Cheapest Wool,

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS.

All Styles in American, English and Canadian Stiff & Soft Hats.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Johnson St., between Broad & Douglas.

mar14

THE GENUINE

BELL ORGAN.

MANUFACTURED BY W. BELL & CO., GUELPH, ONT.,

Is the pioneer in Canada to-day it is only recognized

High Class Instrument

manufactured in the country.

The Superiority OF THE

Bell Organ

has been demonstrated at all the World's Fairs, and the demand is constantly increasing.

Intending purchasers will do well to call on the

AGENTS FOR VICTORIA,

C. A. LOMBARD & Co.,

Government Street, sep11

COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN

Monumental Work

WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS

ENDORSED BY SCIENTISTS AS PRACTICALLY indestructible.
Over 300 Beautiful Designs.
AFTER AND CHEAPER THAN MARBLE OR GRANITE.
Send for Price List & Circulars.

Drawings and testimonials may be seen at the Office of the Agents for Victoria.

H. G. & R. WALKER,
nov20 D&W 6m Spencer's Arcade

Samuel May & Co.,

TORONTO

Manufacturers of

Billiard & Pool Tables,

With Steel and Monarch Cushions.

Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of

BILLIARD MATERIAL

Ten Pin Alley Balls Pins, &c.

Always in stock at the B. C. Agency.

H. G. & R. WALKER,
Spencer's Arcade, Victoria.

Consult DR. ROBERTS,

25½ KEARNY STREET.

He will Tell You Your Trouble Without Asking You a Single Question,

MEN OF ANY AGE HAVING any Private, Nervous or Secret Disease, Unnatural Loss, Diabetes and Bright's Disease.

LOST MANHOOD,

Sexual Decay, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage, Syphilis, Piles, Fistula, Eye, Ear, Cancer, Catarrh and all Throat and Lung Diseases, no matter what you have taken, or who has failed, or case you consider hopeless, come and have your case properly examined and treated. Cures guaranteed. Call or address Dr. ROBERTS, Private Dispensary, 25½ Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal.

The Starr Kidney Pad,

A PERMANENT,

Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Loins, Groins, producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Involuntary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

PRICE.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (sizes bed-wetting Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Disease $3.00.

"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The investors complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame back and all weakness of the lumbar and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo; T. Pickard, Denman Island; R. B. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeely, Ladner's Landing; A. M. Herring and D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; R. McDowell & Co., Vancouver; McCartney & Bro., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. R. Megaw, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

DR. VANMONCISCAR,

132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, receive scientific treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

Both Sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous. nov1 D&W

VICTORIA

LOAN OFFICE.

Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Trunks and contents, &c., &c.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES for sale Business strictly confidential.

44 JOHNSON STREET

Opposite Railroad Hotel. P. O. Box 650.

CHAS HAYWARD

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Langley Street, Victoria.

S. S. HYAMS,

OPTICIAN, 207 Fort Street, between Broad and Douglas, Victoria, B. C.

Perfect Spectacles and Eye Glasses always on hand and carefully adjusted to please experienced persons. Repairing in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Optical Goods of every description promptly attended to. Charges moderate. EYE OPTICAL GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. dec20 1m.

Railways and Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

Shortest, Quickest,

AND IN EVERY RESPECT,

THE BEST ROUTE,

TO

Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Halifax, Portland, New York, Boston, St. Paul & Chicago.

Daily Solid Through Trains FROM

VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

Through Second-class Sleepers FREE OF CHARGE.

LOWEST RATES.

Remember our scenery is without exception the Grandest in the World. You pass through an ever-changing Panorama of Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, Canyons and Glaciers—Prairie—delighting every one who has travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

When going East, purchase Tickets by this Line.

Mark and Consign your Freight via C. P. Railway. Lowest Rates. No Transfers.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and all information, apply at office of the

Canadian Pacific Navigation Company

whose steamers make close daily connection with all through trains.

G. V. HEATHCOTE, Contracting Agent. D. R. RUNNO, Ticket Agent.

D. E. BROWN, District Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 6

Taking effect March 20, 1887.

Burrard Inlet Route.

VICTORIA TO

Port Moody and Vancouver,
Daily except Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Moodyville and Hastings,
Wednesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock.

Port Moody to Victoria,
Daily except Monday, at 2.30 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria,
Daily except Monday, at 12.30 o'clock.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA

For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island,
Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Plumper Pass
Wednesday, at 7 o'clock.

Leaves New Westminster for Victoria,
Monday at one p.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

Tuesday, at 4 a. m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass,
Thursday at 7 o'clock.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 18 minutes faster than Victoria time.

G. A. CARLETON, GEN. AGENT. JOHN IRVING, MANAGER.

March 17, 1887.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, Aug. 2, 1886.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Leaves Victoria at	5.45 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	10.00 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	10.30 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	2.00 p.m.
Leaves Seattle at	2.45 p.m.
Arrives at Tacoma at	5.45 p.m.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

Leaves St. Paul at	4.00 p.m.
Leaves Helena at	8.15 p.m.
Leaves Wallula at	10.50 p.m.
Arrives at Portland at	10.30 a.m.
Leaves Portland at	11.00 a.m.
Leaves Tacoma at	6.00 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	6.45 a.m.
Leaves Seattle at	7.00 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	11.00 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	11.30 a.m.
Arrives at Victoria at	5.00 p.m.

For further particulars, apply to

ROBERT IRVING,
General Ticket Agent.
Two doors north of Post Office.
Government street.

Oceanic Steamship Company.

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails.

WILL LEAVE the Company's Wharf, Folsom Street, San Francisco, California, for

AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY,

WITHOUT CHANGE

THE MAGNIFICENT 3000 TON Iron Steamer

ZEALANDIA,

June 9.....at 2 p. m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

FOR HONOLULU.

The magnificent steamer "Australia," May 24.

For freight or passage, apply at office, 327 Market St. JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS., 327 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

nov26

PACIFIC

Mail Steamship Co.

COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail for

Hongkong via Yokohama,

S. S. City of Rio de Janeiro.....May 24, 2 p.m.
City of New York.....June 15, 2 p.m.
City of Sydney.....July 13, 2 p.m.
City of Rio de Janeiro.....Aug. 16, 2 p.m.

For New York via Panama.

Steamers will sail 1st and 15th of each month at 10 a. m. for ports of call. See San Francisco papers.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents, 202 4 Sansome street, San Francisco.

W. E. CHAMBERLAIN & T. A. ROBERTS

PACIFIC Business College,

320 POST ST.

LIFE SCHOLARSHIP, $75

No Vacations

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS

For Circulars, address or call at Business College, 320 Post St., San Francisco.

TOBACCO.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Have received a fresh supply of Messrs. J. B. PACE & CO.'S Celebrated Tobaccos, as under:

ESCORT CHEWING, - - 13 Oz. Plugs.
do. do. - 16 Oz. do. Smooth.
SCROLL TAG SMOKING, 7 Oz. Twists.
do. do. do. 14 Oz. Tibbets.
KENTUCKY SMILE, CHEWING.
CROSS SWORDS, LONG CUT, SMOKING.

Myrtle Navy, Climax, Jackson's Best, and other kinds always on sale.

Sole Agents for Duke's Cameo Cigarettes.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, May 13, 1887.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

Thirty Days more for bargains at Denny's Clearing-Out Sale.

—Money saved by having your plans made by FISHER, the ARCHITECT.

—NEW ARRIVALS—Lawn Tennis shoes at Erskine's Boot and Shoe Emporium, corner Government and Johnson St.

—M. W. WAITT & Co., have now in stock the famous ESTEY ORGAN, for which they are agents. Call and examine.

—For a delicious MILK PUNCH or a genuine COCKTAIL go to the Pritchard House.

—Photographic views along the line of the C. P. R. in B. C., for sale at R. MAYNARD'S, Douglas St.

—*Lawn Tennis Shoes in great variety, just arrived at the B. C. Boot and Shoe Store opposite Post Office.*

—CLEAR THE TRACK—Give Pendray & Co.'s QUEEN JUBILEE SOAP a show; it is the best ever offered to the public as a laundry and toilet soap combined; try it.

—No need of spoiling your hands or injuring your finest fabrics, if you will use Pendray & Co.'s "QUEEN JUBILEE SOAP."

—The Concordia's management will give a benefit this evening for the relief of the Nanaimo distressed. Crowd the house for the worthy object.

—A well-selected stock of ENGLISH WALKING STICKS, LAWN TENNIS goods and Spalding BASE BALL Goods, at J. BARNSLEY'S, Fort street, near Douglas.

—Frank Orasta, the champion boot-black of the city, whose stand is in front of the Palace Saloon, has contributed $2.50 to the Nanaimo relief.

—A house and lot, situated in one of the best parts of the city, for sale; lovely view, good drainage and water. Address X, TIMES office.

—The Remington type writer is far superior to any other, being the simplest strongest, most durable and most rapid writing machine made. M. W. WAITT & Co., are sole agents for B. C.

—Call and see our fine mouldings, all latest patterns, steel engravings and latest pictures. We make a specialty of mounting pictures, Jos. SOMMERS, Government St.

—Dr. A. C. West, dentist, will for the present occupy dental rooms in Hastings Photographic buildings, Fort street, where his old patrons and all requiring fine dental work, are respectfully invited to call.

—Mr. J. P. Howe has offered the New Market theater, Portland, (including gas and *attaches*) free to any society that will give a clear benefit to the Nanaimo sufferers. The generous offer will probably be accepted by the Arion Society.

PERSONALS.

Mr. R. P. Fullman, of the Seattle *Press*, is in the city.

Robert Dunsmuir, M. P. P., and wife the Misses Dunsmuir, Mrs. Croft, and Mrs. Snowden returned from San Francisco to-day by the Sound steamer.

Mr. M. L. Humber will leave for Spallumcheen in the morning to take a contract for making 100,000 bricks for the Spallumcheen Milling Co.

Mr. Tudor Tiedeman will have the jubilee address to Her Majesty completed on Monday next.

The Rev. Dr. Gordon and ex-Ald. McVicar, of Winnipeg, are the guests of Mr. Ben. Gordon, (Angus & Gordon) North Frederick street. Both gentlemen are improving in health. They will leave for San Francisco by Saturday's steamer.

Passengers by the North Pacific to-day: R Dunsmuir, M P P, Miss Dunsmuir, Miss M Dunsmuir, Mrs Croft, Mrs Snowden, W W Copeland, Hugh Keefer, S Hunter, C E Mountjoy, W A Griffiths, Mrs L Finen, W H Osgood, N Robins, Harris, J Crenan, W Scott, H L Wells, E L Shannon, M F Hungerford, Jno Earsman, Mrs Foley, S Campbell, T Monkley, Hammond, McCaffrey, McIntyre, Dr F W Sparling, Mrs Kaller, Mrs Jones.

Mirth and Music.

The Concordia this week offers a new programme. This evening John Mulligan, the great Irish comedian appears; also Miss Carrie Linton, serio-comic queen. Miss Bessie Turner, song and dance lady is unequalled. Mr. Larry O'Neil, the Irish gentleman; W. E. Turner, motto singer, and Frankie Whitcombe comprise the balance of an excellent vaudeville company.

English Window Glass, 16 oz., all sizes; also Stained and Enamelled Glass, at Muirhead and Mann's Sash and Door Factory.

The Ocean King.

Captain Sawyer and crew of the ship Ocean King, which was lost at sea, have arrived at Port Townsend from Neah Bay. They were picked up by a sealing schooner and landed at the latter place. The first report was that the ship had been burned, but it is now stated that she foundered during a gale.

Acknowledged Everywhere

That Johnston & Murphy are the best manufacturers of Men's Fine Boots and Shoes on the American continent. A large supply for the present season just received by their agent—see them.

H. MASSELL, B. C. Boot & Shoe Store opposite post office.

Scow Sank.

On entering the harbor last night the Princess Louise ran into Mr. C. Raywurda's scow, at Dredger Rock. A donkey engine and other machinery and tools are now on the scow at the bottom.

The Foster Mine.

The return of free gold from the second run of the Foster mine has been received. The company prefers waiting for the monthly clean up, when the treatment of the sulphurets will be completed, before publishing the results; but it may be stated that the most sanguine expectations of the stockholders are being realized.

Victoria District.

Mr. E. Crow Baker has introduced a bill in the Commons to amend the Representation Act, as respects the Victoria District in this province. Following is the full text of the amending clauses:

"(d.) The electoral district of Victoria which shall consist of those portions of Vancouver Island known as Victoria district, Esquimalt district and Metchosin district, as defined in the official maps of those districts which are deposited in the Land Office, Victoria, and are designated respectively, 'Victoria District Official Map, 1858,' 'Esquimalt District Official Map, 1858,' and 'Metchosin District Official Map, 1858,' together with such islands adjacent to the said portions of Vancouver Island as were formerly dependencies of the colony of Vancouver Island;

(e.) The electoral district of Vancouver, which shall consist of all the remainder of Vancouver Island, and all such islands adjacent to such remainder as were formerly dependencies of the late colony of Vancouver Island."

The Chinese Bill.

The *Mail* says the main provisions of the bill to amend the Chinese Immigration Act are as follows: The first point is that Chinese women are placed on the free list, provided their husbands are British subjects. The second is that Chinamen may pass through Canada in bond. The next is that any attempt to evade payment of the import duties upon Chinamen by the presentation, for example, of a fraudulent certificate entitling free entry, is to be punishable by a fine of $500 or by imprisonment for a year. Any Chinaman who has left the country in bond can only stay away three months, and if he exceeds that limit he is subject to duty again. The last feature of the bill is a provision that British Columbia shall have one-fourth of the net receipts from the importation of Chinamen. This is calculated to induce British Columbia to look with more favor upon Chinese arrivals, for the receipts are far in advance of expenses.

Our Lumber Abroad.

The Winnipeg *Free Press* says: British Columbia lumber is taking quite a hold in the city and is becoming a prime favorite with carpenters and cabinet makers for certain classes of work. Large quantities of pine and cedar are being imported and the trade gives promise of developing into quite a business. Its advantage over our local timber is that much larger boards can be obtained. For instance, a consignment to hand the other day contained a board three feet broad and sixteen long without a flaw or knot in it.

An M. P. Becomes Insane.

Mr. Bell, M. P. for Addington, Ont., has become violently insane. His reason is completely dethroned. His symptoms are such that little or no hope is entertained for his recovery. Being of a violent type he has been sent to the Rockwood Asylum near Kingston. As yet the House has taken no action in this case. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Bell and his relatives. He was elected on the 22nd Feb., by a small majority. The excitement of the contest is believed to be the cause of his trouble.

The Towing Business.

Ottawa correspondent of the *Mail* says: Under the American shipping regulations a Canadian tug cannot tow a vessel on American waters, yet in British Columbia American tugs are doing all the Canadian towing business. The British Columbians complain that the privilege denied them by the United States is allowed to Americans, and are asking the Canadian Government to accord to their neighbors a dose of their own medicine. Mr. Shakespeare has represented the matter to the Minister of Marine.

The Foster Mine.

Several very good photographic views of the Foster mine at the Big Blide, taken by J. B. Atkinson, Clinton, are on view at Frank Campbell's. The faces of Mr. Henderson, the manager, and of D. W. Higgins, a deeply interested stockholder, are distinguishable on the inside view. Stock in this enterprise sold this week in Victoria at three times its original cost.

Mining in Lillooet.

Several claims on Cayoosh Creek, Lillooet, have been paying from $10 to $20 to the hand per day, and one cleaned $800 in twenty days. These are worked by Chinese. On Bridge River a company took out $1,000 in two weeks. More gold is said to have been brought into Lillooet this spring than at the same time during the last twenty years.

The Explorers.

Prof. Dawson took the following parties from this city to act as canoemen, &c.: Lewis Lewis, Daniel Johnson, J. C. McLeod. — Trepannier, Chas. Gladwin, F. S. Sparks, Frank Parker, W. J. Morrison, D. H. McNeil and Jas. Day. Indians will be employed to do the packing.

The Place for Bargains.

J. Gehl has just opened, in addition to his well assorted stock of Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth and Linoleum, a complete line of Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Bar Glasses, the finest ever offered in the country, at remarkable low prices, having arrived before the advance in freight rates.

The Barnard Castle.

The steamer Maude left for the wreck of the Barnard Castle at noon to-day. On board was Captain Bruce and several divers. An examination will be made by them as to the chances and cost of raising the sunken vessel.

For Alberni.

Mr. Wm. Halpenny, government guide, will leave to-morrow for Alberni on the Hope with several settlers. Parties in search of land are invited to see Mr. H.

Book List—Just Received.

In Divers Tones, by Chas G. Roberts	$1 00
The Mystery of God, by C. V. Timms	5 00
The Story of the Earth and Man, Dawson	2 00
Geological and Natural History, Survey of Canada with Maps, by Alfred R. C. Selwyn	2 50
Carle's Poems	1 00
Gardening for Profit	2 50
Iron Horse—Cloth—Lew Wallace	50
Miracle in Stone, Lees	2 00
The Problem of Human Life, Here and Hereafter	2 50

R. G. STATIONERY & PRINTING CO.
Next door to the Post Office.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Appointments for Sunday—Committees—Rev. Mr. Crosby's Arrival.

THURSDAY, May 12th.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REV. MR. PERCIVAL'S RESIGNATION.

The select committee appointed to confer with Mr. Percival in relation to his resignation reported that at a consultation with the brethern he had informed them it was impossible for him to reverse the decision at which he had arrived. The conference then proceeded to deal with the resignation of Bro. Percival from the ministry and conference. On motion his resignation was accepted and a certificate of standing granted subject to the usual conditions.

MINISTERS SALARIES.

The sustentation committee reported favoring the establishment of a sustentation funds the object being to supplement the incomes of ministers insufficiently paid. A lengthy discussion ensued on the question during which it was shown that the fund was a necessity, ministers in many cases being altogether inadequately paid.

A VISITOR.

Rev. D. Fraser, pastor of the Presbyterian church, visited the conference and was introduced to the brethren by the president.

Conference adjourned at 5:30 o'clock till 9:30 a. m. on Friday.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

A missionary meeting in connection with the conference was held last evening.

Dr. Williams occupied the chair. The meeting opened with the singing Hymn 716, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Bowell.

After a brief, but earnest address by the chairman, Rev. E. Robson was called upon to address the meeting. The reverend gentleman after a few introductory remarks referred to the establishment of Methodism in the province, when twenty-eight years ago last February, the first band of missionaries arrived. Of the four who came to British Columbia at that time, two still survive, while the son of another (Mr. White) will become a member of this conference. The growth of the church, he believed, had been commensurate with the advancement of the province in wealth and material progress. His address was concluded with an eloquent reference to the possibilities of our glorious country and expressed the belief that the future of the province depended more on the course adopted during the next three years than on any period in our history.

Mr. Wm. Clarkson (New Westminster), who had arrived in Victoria 29 years ago when there were no wharves to land at and the city was very properly called the city of tents, next addressed the meeting. The speaker recounted in an interesting and entertaining manner the hardships of the pioneer ministers and pioneer settlers. On concluding, Mr. Clarkson was heartily applauded.

Rev. Mr. Green (Nass River) was the next speaker introduced. He regretted the absence of Sister McKnight and Bro. Crosby, who had left the scene of their labors a fortnight ago for the purpose of visiting the conference, had not yet arrived. He proceeded in a highly edifying and instructive manner to relate many of his incidents peculiar to mission work among the aborigines. A glorious work, however, was being done in British Columbia, and the only thing he had to regret was that some of the young men brought up in the province did not offer themselves for labor in the Lord's vineyard.

Amos Cushon, a Nanaimo Indian, addressed the meeting, Rev. Mr. Tate acting as interpreter. After the Indian had concluded his intelligent remarks Mr. Tate addressed the meeting, giving many illustrations of the excellent work done among the Indians. Several cases in which Indians had lost a whole season's work at the canneries because they would not work on Sunday were given. This sentiment was warmly applauded by the audience.

The chairman in introducing Mr. Gardner, who was accompanied by the first Chinese convert of the province, expressed his unbounded pleasure in having on the platform at this meeting the first Indian convert of the province and the first Chinese convert in this country of ours.

Mr. Gardner delivered a short address on mission duties among the Chinese residents of the province and the necessity for strenuous efforts to put down an abhorent form of slavery in which Chinese women are held. His address was very interesting.

A Chinese addressed the meeting first in English and afterwards in his own language, Mr. Gardner acting as interpreter.

The meeting which was an interesting and edifying one came to a close at 10 o'clock.

THIRD DAY.

Conference opened at 9:30 a. m. with the singing of hymn 419 and prayer by Rev. Mr. Wood, Rev. Dr. Williams occupied the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A committee to organize a conference missionary society was appointed, said committee being composed of the following members: Rev. T. W. Hall and Thos. Cunningham, New Westminster district; Rev. E. Robson and Mr. J. E. McMillan, Victoria district; Rev. A. E. Green and Mr. J. B. Ferguson, Port Simpson district.

AUXILIARY BRANCHES.

Rev. Mr. Bowell, secretary of a committee appointed to deal with a communication from the Woman's Missionary Society, reported, recommending the formation of an auxiliary, with branches throughout the province.

BISHOP CRIDGES' VISIT.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Bryant, seconded by Thos. Cunningham, Esq.: Resolved, that having received a visit from the Right Rev. Bishop Cridge, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, we have listened with pleasure to his kindly and fraternal expressions of interest in our work throughout the province, which we reciprocate with cordial sympathy and respect.

VISITORS.

Rev. W. Barns, of the Calvary Baptist Church, was introduced to the conference by President Robson, and made a few appropriate remarks to the brethren.

Venerable Father Pallaud attended the meeting and occupied a seat on the platform.

GLAD TIDINGS.

A telegram was received from the Rev. Mr. Crosby stating that the Glad Tidings had arrived safely at Nanaimo, and that himself and friends would be down on to-day's train. Conference rose and sang the doxology.

PULPIT APPOINTMENTS.

At the request of the churches concerned members of the conference were appointed to preach as follows on Sunday next: First Presbyterian Church 11 a. m., C. Bryant; 7 p. m., T. W. Hall; Reformed Episcopal Church, 11 a. m., Jas. Turner; 7 p. m., W. J. Dowler, B. A.; Baptist Church 11 a. m., R. B. Hemlaw.

The following committees were appointed for the ensuing year:

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

President of the conference, Revs. J. Hall, C. Bryant, W. J. Dowler, B.A., J. W. Wadham, M.A., Jno Jessop, J. B. Ferguson, Wm Kent, M. P., Jas Cunningham, Rev. J. E. Starr, Secretary-Treasurer.

CONTINGENT FUND COMMITTEE.

J. E. Starr, Jos Hall, J. A. Wood, E. Robson, T. Crosby, R. B. Hemlaw, C. Bryant, D. Spencer, Thos Cunningham, J. B. Ferguson, Jno Jessop, A. C. Wells, Wm McKay, Wm Kent, M. P.

Following are committees whose duties terminate with the conference:

Sunday Schools—W. J. Dowler, W. B. Seccombe, T. Crosby, J. E. McMillan, A. C. Wells, J. B. Ferguson.

Temperance—J. A. Wood, A. C. Wells.

Pastoral Address—Revs C. Bryant, Jos Turner.

Memorials and Miscellaneous Resolutions—Revs Jos Hall, R. B. Hemlaw, J. E. McMillan, Thos Cunningham.

Statistics—C. M. Tate, J. B. Ferguson.

State of the Work—T. W. Hall, Wm Clarkson.

Conference adjourned at noon till 4 o'clock p. m.

A LADY MISSIONARY.

Miss Cartmell, of Hamilton, Ontario, who is just returning home from mission work in Japan met the ladies of the Methodist Church this afternoon for the purpose of forming an auxiliary society to the Woman's Missionary Society. Miss Cartmell was sent out to Japan by this society some four and a half years ago and has been remarkably successful in her work, but has been compelled to return home in consequence of failure in health.

THE NANAIMO CALAMITY.

Card from the Company—Miners' Meeting.

NANAIMO, May 13.—The bodies of D. Dawson and R. Burns were recovered this morning, one wholly the other partly covered by a cave. The work is progressing well. Notice is issued by Mr. Robins, Supt. of the V. C. Co., to the employees, as follows: The directors, in London, of the V. C. Co. desire me to say that so soon as you have completed the melancholy work of recovering the remains of those whose loss we mourn, new work will be started which will give employment to everyone. They also wish to express their high appreciation of the noble and untiring efforts that have been made by you and others not in the employ of the company in the cause of humanity.

SAML. M. ROBINS, Supt.

An unsigned notice has been issued as follows: "The miners of Wellington, Nanaimo and East Wellington will meet on the green, at the Half Way, on Sunday, 15th May, at 2 p. m., to consider business of importance."

POLICE COURT.

[Before E. Johnson, S. M.]

Ah Lee, charged with being in possession of a rug well knowing the same to have been feloniously stolen; remanded till to-morrow.

James McCarron, charged with assaulting Thomas Dickson; dismissed.

Ah Hay, on remand charged with breaking into another Celestial's house; remanded till the 16th inst.

Canada's Financial Position.

In opening his budget speech Sir Chas. Tupper referred to the agreement of the two parties on a protective policy for the Dominion. The estimated revenue for the current year amounted to $35,300,000, and the expenditure to $33,000,000, an apparent deficiency of $300,000. He attributed the reason for the large falling off taking place in the revenue to the increasing temperate habits of the people. For the next financial year a considerable suplus was expected; $1,300,000 being the figures named. The net debt of Canada on the 1st inst., was $225,000,000. The total expenditure in excess of the receipts since 1st July, 1867, amounts to $34,000,000.

Continuing his remarks Sir Charles said that the Dominion has no floating debt. He said the outlook for the country was of the brightest, the only cloud on the horizon being the threat of non-intercourse on the part of the United States.

A Popular House.

Among the many hotels in the city there are few more popular than the Brunswick, now owned by Mr. Wm. E. Osterhout, who bought out his partner, Mr. William Prout, about a month ago. The entire building has been thoroughly renovated—cleaned, calcimined papered and varnished—and new beds and furniture have been added throughout. It is practically a new place, and as the charges are extremely moderate it is not surprising that the accommodation (for fifty guests) is sometimes found insufficient. There is no bar, which to many is a still greater attraction.

Music at the Hill.

The band of H. M. S. Triumph, under the leadership of Sig. Agina, will play at Beacon Hill to-morrow, from 3 to 5 p. m. The following is the programme:

Quick March.....La Bella Italia—Camerana
Selection, &c.....The Daughter of the Regiment—Donizetti
Valse.....Spirit of Love—Hartmann
Selection.....Reminiscences of Balfe—Godfrey
Galop.....Spiritoso—Agina
Danza Habanera.....La Bellissima Peruana—Ulmer

God Save the Queen.

Benefit Concert.

Following is the programme of the first part of the concert:

Quartette.....Serenade".....Marschner
Misses Lombard, Kent, Gore and White.
Solo.....When the Evening Tide".....H. Millard
Miss Cameron.
Ballad.....The Minstrel".....
Mr. T. S. Gore.
Solo.....Magnolia Waltz".....Arditi
Miss MAUDE CARFRELL.
Ballad.....The Miner".....Marti
Mr. E. G. Prior.

Details of the second part will appear in our issue of to-morrow. Reserve seats at once. No extra charge.

Good Investments.

We have several FIRST CLASS BUSINESSES for sale, and those wishing to invest in Victoria should first call on us. PICKERING & Co., Fort street, box 634.

A Good Fit.

A good fit is guaranteed every time if you leave your measure for a suit of clothes at A. GILMORE'S. No chance bit, but the necessary outcome of genius.

NEW TO-DAY.

GENOVEVA.

Natural Sparkling Mineral Water Genoveva Brunnen Cologne.

Pronounced to be the most delicious Sparkling Water known.

In addition to being as agreeable as Champagne it has TONIC QUALITIES of the highest order.

IT MAKES A SPLENDID

Long Drink, with Wine or Spirits.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.,
Agents for B. C. my13

STAND FROM UNDER!

PRICES ARE FALLING!

THE CRASH IS TREMENDOUS!

THOUSANDS ARE ANXIOUS TO PICK UP THE PIECES!

Thirty Days' Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods and Children's Shoes
The Prices will startle you.

44-inch French Cashmeres, worth 85c, for 50c per yard.
30 pieces Fancy Dress Goods, worth 25c, for 12½c per yard.
Bleached Muslins, 8c per yard.
150 dozen Towels at 12½ each.
200 Silk, Satin and Cotton Sun Shades, from 25c each.
Men's and Boys' Clothing will be almost given away.
Children's Shoes at your own prices.
☞ Every purchaser of $1 worth of Goods or more will be allowed 10 per cent. off in cash or goods.
☞ Above offer holds good for Thirty Days only.

RUSSELL, McDONALD & Co.,

CHEAP VARIETY STORE,

MASONIC BUILDING, DOUGLAS STREET.

THE SUN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

Head Office: 164 St. James Street, Montreal.

Assets	$1,573,027 10
New Business during 1886	$3,527,000 00

The rapid progress made by the Company may be seen from the following statement:

	Income.	Assets.	Life Assurances in Force.
1872	$ 48,210 93	$ 546,461 95	$1,064,350 00
1876	102,822 14	715,944 64	2,214,093 00
1880	141,402 81	911,132 93	3,881,479 14
1884	278,379 65	1,274,397 24	6,844,404 04
1886	373,500 31	1,573,027 10	9,413,358 07

J. E. CRANE, General Agent for British Columbia.
Office—Room 8, Spencer's Arcade, Victoria. my11 2meow

The Genuine Tenacious Patent

LAWN TENNIS SHOES,

No Equal in Victoria.

JUST RECEIVED AT

GEO. H. MAYNARD'S,

FORT STREET.

New Merchant Tailoring Establishment

W. MURPHY

Announces that he has started business in the C. P. R. Telegraph Block, Government Street, where a well assorted stock of the latest patterns will be found. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

W. MURPHY,
C. P. R. Telegraph Block,
Victoria, B. C.

ARRIVED AT

Erskine's Boot and Shoe Emporium,

A VERY FINE LINE OF

Ladies', Misses and Children's

PHILADELPHIA GOODS.

As usual, Prices Extremely Low. Repairing receives prompt attention.

CORNER GOVERNMENT & JOHNSON STREETS.

NEW TO-DAY.

C. P. N. Co., Ld.

STEAMER "MAUDE,"
CAPTAIN BEYER.
Will leave for
Skeena River Direct,
Tuesday, May 17, at 6 p. m.
may13 4t. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

DELICIOUS!

The undersigned beg to announce that they are again making their celebrated

ICE CREAM!

And are prepared to supply the public in quantities to suit, by the glass, quart or gallon.

STEITZ BROS.,
YATES STREET. my13

DALBY'S
Eureka Livery & Sale STABLES,

Pandora Street, opp. Methodist Church.

Has on hand some of the
Best Buggy and Saddle Horses

For Hire or for sale, suitable for a lady or gentleman to ride or drive. Handsome Phaetons for sale or hire.

TELEPHONE CALL No. 30.
my13 1m

MRS. E. S. VIGOR

DESIRES to intimate to her friends and the public generally that she has just opened a

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods Store,

and solicits a share of their patronage.

MRS. E. S. VIGOR,
Corner Douglas and Pembroke Streets.
may9-1mo

Onward Assembly, Knights of Labor.

THERE WILL BE AN OPEN MEETING AT Harmony Hall on Saturday evening, May 14th, when a good programme will be provided by the members. A collection will be taken up at the close in aid of the sufferers by the late Nanaimo Mining Co's explosion. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

E. GALLEIT, R. S. 4t
may13-4t

C. BYRNES,
AUCTIONEER.

VALUABLE

Real Estate Sale

Barkerville, Quesnelle, Yale, New Westminster and Victoria City.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

JOSEPH GOETZ vs. LOO CHOCK FAN, and LOO CHEW FAN, Trading as Kwong Lee & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of an order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, made herein, and dated the 1st day of December, A. D. 1886, with the approbation of the Honorable Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, there will be sold by Public Auction at my Salesrooms, Fort and Langley streets, Victoria,

On Wednesday, the 18th of May,

A. D. 1887, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in 21 Lots, all the right, title, equity of redemption, and all other the interests of the defendants or either of them in the following freehold and leasehold property:—

FREEHOLD.

BARKERVILLE.

1. Lot 20, Block I.

QUESNELLEMOUTH.

2. Western portion of Lot 14, Block II—66 feet width by depth of 23 feet—on which is erected a substantial Storehouse.
3. Lot 18, Block III.
4. Lot 1, Block III.
5. (1) One twelfth part of the Bradley Nicholson Mining Co's claim.
(2) One sixth part of the Bradly-Nicholson Mining Co's claim.
(3) One eleventh part of the Bradley-Nicholson Mining Co's claim.
6. Beaver Lake Ranch, consisting of 320 acres in Alexandria District.

YALE.

7. Part of Lot 5, Block II, on which is a portion of a house.
8. Lots 7 and 8, Block II, on which are erected the old Kwong Lee & Co's Store House and a fine Stone Cellar.
9. Lot 9, Block II.
10. Lot 7, Block IV, on which are erected four small tenements.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

11. Lot 4, Block 24, Agnes Street.
12. Lot 11, Block 24, Prevost Street.
13. Lot 4, Block 17, Carnarvon Street.
14. Lot 16, Block 13, Clarkson Street.

VICTORIA CITY.

15. Lots 586, 587, 588 and West half of 589, on Comorant Street, and 594, 595, 596 on Fisguard Street on which there is a mortgage to Roderick Finlayson for $6,000, payable 6th June, 1894, with interest at 2 per cent per month. Receipt for $2,000, dated 6th June, 1888, endorsed thereon. Also mortgage to Roderick Finlayson to secure payment of $44,250 on 15th November, 1888, with interest at 1 per cent per month. Also Lots 597 and 598 subject to the last mentioned mortgage for $14,250.

16. Portion of Lot 444, on south side of Fisguard Street, recorded memorandum by Loo Chock Fan, representing Kwong Lee & Co. purporting to convey centre also said part of said Lot to Roderick Finlayson as security for payment of a promissory note for $3,000 and interest.

17. Lot 445 on South side of Fisguard street.

On Lots 16 and 17 there are two wooden buildings that return a rental of $30 per month.

18. Lot 532 on south side of Cormorant street, on which is erected a large brick building, occupied by the firm of Kwong Lee & Co., and on the west side of the Lot there is a substantial brick wall erected suitable for a side wall for any building that may hereafter be erected thereon, and in which the firm of Kwong Lee & Co. have a half interest.

Mortgage to Lamprey Kerney for $1,500, payable 2nd August, 1872, with interest at 10 per ct. per annum. Particulars as to the payment of this mortgage will be furnished on application.

19. Lot 458 and Westerly ¼ of 459, on which there is a mortgage in favor of Rt. Rev. George Mills, P. O'Reilly and Wm. C. Ward, to secure payment of $3,500 on 9th June, 1893, with interest at 6 per ct. per annum. And a further charge to secure payment of $2,000. This property is covered with first class two story brick buildings, divided into four stores below, with rooms, &c., and returns rentals of $214 per month.

Lot 18 and the leasehold property next hereinafter mentioned have buildings consisting of several stores, numerous tenements and a theatre upon them, and have returned an average rental of $6,920 per annum for the past nineteen months.

Leasehold Property Situated in Victoria City.

20. Lots 591, 592, corner of Government and Cormorant streets, with brick buildings occupied by Bow Yuen & Co., and others, on a favorable lease.

Lots 600, 601, unimproved, corner of Government and Fisguard streets.

These four Lots are leased for a term of thirty years from Mr. Oliver.

21. Lot 599 on Fisguard street, with building thereon, in leased property from the estate of J. P. Davies.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of the Auctioneer, or of Eberts & Taylor, Langley street, Victoria, Solicitors, or of James Charles Prevost, the Receiver appointed herein.

GEO. BYRNES,
ap25 Auctioneer.

Nanaimo Relief Fund.

For Seven Days, commencing on Wednesday, May 11th, the undersigned will donate 50 per cent. of the gross proceeds earned by the carriages of the DRIARD Transfer Company to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the victims of the Nanaimo explosion. Telephone Call No. 528

THOS. SHAW.
my 10-7t

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DISPATCH A STEAMER
Every Saturday for San Francisco
Leaving the outer wharf at One o'clock p.m.

May 14, City of Chester.

AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M.

Shippers must notify us when room for freight is required.

No Freight received after 6 p.m. on Friday, 13th May.

WELCH, RITHET & CO.,
Agents.
Wharf Street, Victoria. may13

FOR SALE,

A MODERN TWO-STORY SEVEN-ROOMED
DWELLING HOUSE,

Fronting on John Street in a commanding position. The property contains two full sized town lots cultivated as a garden. It has to be sold on account of ill health of the owner. For particulars apply to H. DALLISTER & Co.
ap29 1m Land Agent, Government St.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE TENders up to Wednesday, 18th inst., at 4 p.m., for the erection of a Two-story Frame Residence and Office, on south side of Fort street, near Douglas street.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN TEAGUE, Architect,
may10-5d Government Street.

P. H. DONOVAN,
ARCHITECT.

Office Fort street, between Blanchard and Quadra.

VICTORIA, B. C.

The Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 3—No. 45
WHOLE Number 149

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1887.

Times Printing & Pub. Co. (L'd) Prop'rs.
$2.00 per annum in advance.

HELP THE DISTRESSED.

The recent terrible explosion in the Vancouver Coal Company's mine, at Nanaimo, appeals to the sympathy of the world. By this sad catastrophe nearly 200 men were killed; over fifty widows and many children were left to the cold charity of the world. Many of the subscribers of THE WEEKLY TIMES in the Upper Country, in the east and elsewhere, may desire to contribute towards the relief of the unfortunate sufferers. In order to give those desiring an opportunity of so doing, a subscription list has been opened at the Victoria TIMES office to which contributions may be made by mail. All contributions received will be duly acknowledged through the columns of THE TIMES and placed at the disposal of the proper relief authorities for distribution. Send contributions by registered letter, addressed to NANAIMO RELIEF FUND, TIMES OFFICE, VICTORIA, B. C.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—The Vancouver city council has voted $500 for the Nanaimo distressed.

—Mrs. Middlebrook, of Vancouver, has the reputation of being the best singer in British Columbia.

—From Ottawa last Saturday it was reported that Mr. D. W. Gordon, M. P., was seriously ill.

—In the House of Commons a bill has been introduced to incorporate the New Westminster and Southern Railway.

—The Royal City planing mills' employees have subscribed $160 for the relief of the Nanaimo sufferers.

—The employees of Hastings Saw Mill Co., in the space of an hour raised $250 in aid of the Nanaimo sufferers.

—The Vancouver Y. M. C. A. building will probably be opened on the Queen's birthday.

—The Princess Louise's trip to the Inlet last Sunday was the stormiest experienced this season.

—New Westminster will celebrate the jubilee on the 14th and 15th of June. The council will be asked for a donation.

—Building operations are rapidly being carried forward in Vancouver. Some houses in course of construction are very fine.

—The Geo. E. Starr ran into the Port Townsend wharf last Saturday, damaging it and herself to the extent of several hundred dollars.

—A brother of the New Westminster Police Magistrate, T. C. Atkinson, died on Monday last at the old homestead at Orangeville, Ontario.

—Business on the Victoria-Vancouver route is now on the increase, the average number of passengers traveling each way daily being forty.

—The Princess Louise and Geo. W. Elder had a test of speed last week on Burrard Inlet, and the former was found to be slightly the speedier.

—Hall & Trounce, the well-known stock dealers of the interior, have been awarded the contract for supplying the C. P. R. Co. with fresh meat.

—The steamer Ancon has lately been undergoing repairs at Portland caused by her bow being slightly damaged by colliding with an iceberg in Alaskan waters on her last trip.

—A motion is before the New Westminster City Council to borrow $75,000 to pay off all indebtedness and give the Council a reserve fund for city improvements.

—The San Francisco *Chronicle* yesterday came out with a strong article in favor of the Canadian Pacific and the revolution it is working in transportation rates in that city.

—A plaster medallion of the late Hon. W. Smithe, of a bronze color, and as natural as life, adorns Mr. Frank Campbell's corner. The work is by the hand of Mr. Geo. Ridge and is highly creditable to him.

—Here is a sample of the farm produce coming to this city by the E. & N. R. R. from stations along the line. Yesterday's freight consisted of 1 box of chickens, 3 boxes of butter, 40 sacks of potatoes and 1 box of eggs.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References. *

—Real estate in Vancouver at present is very active and large sales are taking place daily. Mr. Gideon Robertson effected a heavy sale last week in the subdivision of 185—the Brighouse property. Also, sales in 264 at figures in advance of those asked a few weeks since.

—Mr. Chas. Morton, of the Morton House, Shawnigan Lake, is having an extensive addition made to his premises. A large lot of beautiful trout were brought down yesterday from the lake by parties who spent a couple of days angling. It is getting a favorite resort for anglers.

—For a continuous stretch of telegraph work Mr. Jerry Callaghan of Nanaimo is entitled to more than ordinary mention. During the mine horror he worked consecutively 42 hours at the transmitter—so long and so arduously that his arm became benumbed. Mr. Wm. Christie, of this city, who relieved him, will probably arrive down to-day.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, Severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada. *

The Jubilee Hospital.

A letter has been received by the Jubilee Hospital Committee from ex-Lieut.-Gov. Cornwall, Ashcroft in reply to the request made on him to open a list for that district, intimating that as the movement was purely a local one he was of the opinion nothing could be obtained for so laudable an object as a Jubilee Hospital to be located here. The list was not returned, and it is not yet known whether Mr. Cornwall donated a sum or not. His friends in the city regret that he will open the list with a generous subscription.

Rhodes' Estate Sale.

The property belonging to the estate of the late Henry Rhodes was offered for sale at public auction by Messrs. J. P. Davies & Co., to-day. The following properties were disposed of: Western portion of lot No. 187, Yates St., sold to G. B. Ordano, $4,700; lot 337, Constance and Store streets, sold to Muirhead & Mann for $1000; sub-division No. 1 of lot No. 123 Pacific street, sold to George Nicholls for $625; sub-division No. 2 of lot No. 122 Pacific street, sold to George Nicholls for $525; sub-division in No. 1 of lot 124 Store street, sold to S. J. Pitts for $625; sub-division 3 and 4 of lot 124 Store street, sold to D. R. Harris for $1,500; portion of section 81, Burnside road, 6 2-10 acres, sold to E. A. McQuade at $270 per acre; section 67, Sooke District, 8 acres sold to F. Kaye at $13.50 per acre; lot 2, block 5, Fort Hope, sold to —— Crawford for $30.00; lot 70, group 1, N. W. district 16 acres sold to D. R. Harris, $5 per acre; the property on Chatham street and the property known as Maplehurst were withdrawn from sale.

Crossing Over.

Another pioneer has passed away in the person of the late Capt. H. B. Good, of the Inland Revenue Department. A few days since THE TIMES reported his illness as being of so serious a nature that his life was despaired of. He passed peacefully away last evening at his residence in this city, surrounded by his wife and family, who have the sincerest sympathy of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in their irreparable bereavement. Deceased was an Englishman by birth. From 1850 to 1852 he was a member of the Canadian Rifles. In the latter year he was promoted to a Lieutenancy and proceeded to India. He served in different parts of the Empire. In 1858 he married Eliza, daughter of John Lambert, Esq., of St. Finnians, County Galway, Ireland. He came to Victoria in 1866. Besides his wife he leaves behind him three sons and four daughters.

A Useful Appliance.

S. M. Hartman, surgeon dentist of this city, has completed an appliance for a congenital tissure, known as a cleft palate for the son of Prof. Sorge, with good results. This appliance is one of the doctor's own invention, and is regarded as one of the most intricate, in the dental profession. It is an operation performed but rarely and by but a few prominent doctors, as the instrument and all its complexity requires all the motions which natural movements produce. Mr. Sorge had appliances made both in England and in San Francisco, but derived no benefit from them. With this new appliance his articulation is perfect. It is worn with ease and comfort. Four of our prominent physicians who have examined it *in situ* have pronounced the operation as perfect, and have presented Mr. Hartman with testimonials to that effect.

The Y. M. C. A. Convention.

The meeting of the twenty-seventh International Convention of the Y. M. C. A. begins in San Francisco to-day. In last Sunday's issue of the San Francisco *Chronicle* nine columns of reading matter were devoted to a history and the work of the association. Wood cuts of thirteen of the most prominent laborers in the cause are also given. Services in the leading churches of that city last Sunday were mostly along the line of what this association has done as a civilizing and Christianizing agent of modern times.

Hymeneal.

Marriage bells rang again last evening when at the residence of the groom, Johnson street, Mr. Ralph Borthwick was united in wedlock to Mrs. P. Coldwell. The affair was a quiet one being attended only by the near relatives of the contracting parties, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Percival Jenns. THE TIMES joins with the many friends of Ralph and his bride in wishing them a prosperous and happy journey through life.

Lavin Again.

Efforts are being made in San Francisco to secure the release of D. R. Lavin who is serving a four years' sentence there for desertion from the U. S. army. Lavin, it will be remembered was arrested in this city some years ago for playing a prominent part in the death of Mr. Robinson on Johnson street, but escaped by the skin of his teeth.

The B. C. Construction Co.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Construction Company was held in this city last Monday, when the following officers were elected for the current year, namely: A. A. Green, President; Dr. Milne, Vice-President; J. L. Stamford, Manager, and C. D. Rand, Secretary.

The New C. P. R. Steamer.

Private advices to THE TIMES from San Francisco state that satisfactory progress is being made at the Union Iron Works shipyard on the new steel steamer for the C. P. R. The frame work is completed and the steel plates are rapidly being put on.

A Liberal Donation.

At a meeting of the B. C. Construction Co., held yesterday it was resolved to donate the sum of $100 to the Nanaimo relief fund. This is a generous donation for so young a company to make, and one that will be duly appreciated.

Mr. Walter Langley, of Basque ranche, Ashcroft, is in the city on a flying visit.

Mr. Frank Fairchild, of Winnipeg, is at the Driard.

Hon. R. Beaven, M. P. P., returned from the mainland last night.

Mr. B. C. Foster, B. A., barrister-at-law, lately of Fredericton, N. B., is at the Clarence. He intends to remain in the province.

Messrs. A. B. Gray and G. A. Keefer came over on the Louise last night.

Mr. Robert Dunsmuir, M. P. P., Mrs Dunsmuir, Miss Dunsmuir, Miss M Dunsmuir and Mrs Snowden left San Francisco on the State of California for Portland last Monday. They are expected in Victoria next Saturday.

Mr. R. G. Dun, of New York, of the great mercantile reporting agency, and Dun, Wiman & Co., of Canada, with an agency in this city, Mrs. and Miss Dun, were passengers by the Sound steamer to-day. They are guests at the Driard, where they will remain till next Tuesday. Possibly no other living man is as well posted and so thoroughly familiar with business matters generally on this continent as is Mr. Dun, he being head of a concern reporting house having branches and agencies in every city, town and hamlet on the continent. The firm's ramifications extend to Great Britain and the continent, as well as to other portions of the globe.

B. C.'S SANITARIUM.

The Harrison Lake Hot Springs---A Lovely Valley.

The Harrison Lake hot spring hotel is being fitted up for the reception of guests and tourists by the proprietors, the Messrs. Brown, one of whom, Mr. Fred, is in the city to-day. Mr. J. H. Turner, M. P. P., paid the spring a visit last week, this being his first trip to that locality. Much as he had heard of the place and its beautiful surroundings and the health restoring propensities of the sulphur spring he was not prepared to find in his most sanguine expectations more than realized. With the hotel and its management he expressed himself as agreeably disappointed. It is in every respect all that it has been represented—a first class house, both as to internal as well as external appointments and finishings. In short it is a credit to the energy and perseverance of the promoters of the scheme. On the hotel and its furnishings, as well as the springs and necessary improvements an expenditure of $50,000 has already been made.

BADLY WANTED.

The hot springs, however, are not the only attraction in that section. The valley is a good agricultural one. But the settlers are still without any roads north of the railway track. A road to the springs is badly wanted. The distance by land is four miles. The hotel can be reached by a row boat from Harrison station. But the pull is a hard one as the entire distance is against a strong current. There are in the neighborhood of fifty settlers who are deprived of the means of bringing their produce either to the hotel or to the station already named, at either of which there is a good cash market for all classes of farm produce. Within the last year and a half a large number of settlers have located in the neighborhood of Agassiz, so that as a shipping station it is one of the most important between Kamloops and the coast. From farmers who are in the city to-day from that section it is learned that all the farming lands of value have been taken up, there being but little left and that of an inferior quality. The valley is claimed to equal any in the province for productiveness. Several old country farmers who have spent a number of years in California are well pleased with the change they made and their future prospects. They are earnestly urging upon the government the necessity of giving them an outlet by way of a passable road to the Fraser River and the railway. It is claimed that the farmers and ranchers south of the track petitioned the government to expend the grant for the district in their locality, which was acceded to, and that those to the north of the line were thus deprived of a fair share of the grant. Mr. Turner has promised the settlers his support and influence in pressing for a public road, which it is believed the government will construct at an early date.

Not only at Agassiz are settlers pouring in; it is the same all over the New Westminster district, in which it is claimed several thousand additional population will be added this year.

The O. & S. Railway.

A deputation of British Columbia representatives waited on the Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Railways, at Ottawa yesterday relative to the Okanagan and Shuswap Railway. The question of granting a subsidy was discussed by Messrs. Mara, Reid, Chisholm and others, who pointed out the benefit the construction of this line would confer on a large section of the interior and the certainty of its enhancing the value of the government lands in the district through which the line will run and indirectly confer a benefit in the Dominion at large. From the hopeful view taken of the subject, and the precedents already established it is believed the government will grant a subsidy of $3500 per mile to the company. Favorable arrangements for interchange of traffic have been completed with the C. P. R. There is every probability of an early start being made upon our first provincial railway on the mainland.

Badly Wanted.

The want of a port of entry for the vast territory lying between New Westminster and Calgary has frequently been pointed out. The importance of the district and the many towns springing up along the line of railway has rendered it necessary that action should be taken in the matter of having a customs officer at some of these points. Kamloops from its central position and the excellent system of transportation centering therein has induced its citizens to move in the matter. It is very probable their efforts will be crowned with success, as the government cannot very well overlook the disadvantage traders and others in the interior are put to in having their goods come either to this city and thence sent back many hundreds of miles at a high rate. The extra transportation charges alone would be a respectable profit. We hold up both hands for a customs officer to be stationed at Kamloops.

St. Joseph's Society.

At the regular monthly meeting of the St. Joseph's Social and Literary Society, held last Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: President, W. J. McDowell; Vice-President, F. J. McDonald; Recording Secretary, Chas. McNiffe; Financial Secretary, J. Farron; Treasurer, C. McGirl; Spiritual Director, Rev. J. H. Van Nevel.

The net proceeds of the entertainment given by this society in the Theatre Comique Thursday night last amounted to $141. 'Tis a handsome sum, and the fair ones who assisted—and that does not half express their efforts—have the thanks of the society for the live part they took in it.

From Alaska.

The steamer Idaho arrived at Port Townsend from Alaska at 11:30 last night, and left for Seattle this forenoon to coal.

Capt. George reports business as booming in Juneau. Miners are pouring into the Yukon, but no news has been received from the interior. Court was in session at Sitka. The Idaho passed the Alaskan in Alert Bay on Tuesday night. The Treadwell mill is running steadily and turning out large quantities of bullion.

Fire at Nanaimo.

On Wednesday morning, one of the upper rooms of the Station Hotel, Nanaimo, was discovered to be on fire. The neighbors luckily suppressed the flames, after most of the effects in the room had been burned. It was fortunate that the fire did not gain the mastery, as there was only 400 feet of hose on hand, the balance being in the shaft.

HELP THE DISTRESSED.

In order to afford many of our citizens and the readers of THE TIMES an opportunity to extend relief to the many widows and orphans which the sad disaster at Nanaimo last Tuesday has left unprovided for, and their wants being really urgent, it has been suggested by several of our citizens that THE TIMES should open a list for their relief. Subscriptions then will be received at this office and deposited in the bank to the credit of Mayor Gibson to be applied as the Relief Committee may direct. Sums received as well as the names will be duly acknowledged through our columns from day to day.

THE TIMES	$ 25 00
W. Croft	25 00
A. M. Stephouse, M. P. P., Comox	10 00
Reginald Nuttall	10 00
W. Humphreys	5 00
W. E. Baines	5 00
Chas. Mullen	5 00
H. H. Haywood	5 00
J. L. Crimp	5 00
W. Templeman	5 00
H. L. Guiline	5 00
John T. Galbraith	5 00
J. C. McLagan	5 00
W. J. MacKay	2 50
Tillie Birdsall	2 50
Joseph Davies	2 50
J. J. Randolph	2 50
John Creeden	2 50
A Friend	1 00
A Friend	1 00
Willie George	1 00
T. J. Burnes	5 00
P. V. Bossi	3 00
Jas. Allison	2 50
A. N. Richards	10 00
Hugh McDonald	5 00
H. O. Hall	5 00
P. Murphy	10 00
D. Urquhart	5 00
Shore & Anderson	5 00
T. J. Jones, L.D.S.	10 00
Langley & Co.	20 00
Lady at the Driard House	10 00
H. Stanton	10 00
D. E. Campbell	100 00
S. J. Pitts	25 00
Sympathy	10 00
Mrs. Astrico	5 00
Tait & Stevenson	5 00
Conlin & Cameron	3 00
H. Kent	2 50
A Friend	2 50
Boucherat & Co.	25 00
E B Carmichael	5 00
A Anderson	5 00
Cash	5 00
Hugh Anderson	2 50
Thos Aylward	2 00
Mrs Thomas	4 00
F Clanton (little boy)	1 00
T Whitwell	1 00
Total	$433 50
Colonist and employes	105 00
Kurtz & Co.	51 50
Roderick Finlayson	100 00
T. R. Smith for H. B. Co.	100 00
Stockton Milling Co.	100 00

COLLECTION AT CITY HALL.

Already acknowledged	$534 35
Thos. Partridge	5 00
John Partridge	5 00
Frank Partridge	5 00
W. Heathorn	50 00
Employees Heathorn's Boot Factory & Tannery	39 50
S. C. Burris	5 00
C. A. Vernon	5 00
J. K. Worsfold	5 00
Dr. Dawson	10 00
A Friend	5 00
A little boy, all he had	35
Misses M. and H. A. Fox	5 00
Mrs. Thos. Russell	10 00
Loewen & Erb	100 00
Mrs. F. W. Foster	25 00
W. McKeon & Son	20 00
Miss Dupont	10 00
James Porter	10 00
Mrs. R. Colvin	5 00
Fred. W. Williams	5 00
Alex. Hendry	5 00
E. DeW	5 00
Bishop Cridge	5 00
G. Winter	2 00
Miss B. Foster	1 00
Miss Ross	1 00
Total to Wednesday night,	$ 798 35

A Maquesen	5 00	A Fleet	5 00
Radjee Fawcett	2 00	Thos Davie	50 00
C E Redfern	10 00	Bishop of Col	100 00
John Dean	10 00	Christ Church	
W W Northcote	5 00	Charitable fund	100 00
Drs McSwain & D.	25 00	Chris Taylor	2 50
Rev Dr Fraser	5 00		
Mrs A J McLellan	50 00		$375 00
Jos Blackburn	5 00		

COLLECTED BY MRS. MARSHALL.

Mr Marshall	$5 00	Thos Geiger	2 50
Miss S E Marshall	1 00	Garesche, Green & Co.	25 00
Mrs C Marshall	1 00		
J. G.	2 50	Friend	5 00
W. G. L.	1 00	Hutcheson, Young & Co.	5 00
S.	1 00		
King Him	50	Friend	1 00
Jas. M.	1 00	John Jessop	2 50
H. A. Talley	2 50	D Spencer	5 00
R. Maynard	5 00	J M Smith	1 00
G. L. Simpson	2 50	C Spencer	1 00
A Friend	1 00	S Jamieson	2 50
N. Portman	1 00	Leask & Morrison	5 00
J. G.	2 00	Geo T Langley	2 00
S. F. Smith	50	E Troup	1 00
P. Gilligan	50	Mrs H O'Neil	2 00
Mann & Thomson	4 00	Mr E O'Neil	2 00
Cash	1 00	J Finlayson	5 00
A Friend	1 00	Irving Bros	1 00
Anderson & Hastie	1 00	J W Lawrence	50
E. A. Hart	1 00	Jos Somerset	2 50
Alfred Hodsett	5 00	W H Adams	2 50
A. Crossen	2 50	E J Wall	1 00
A. E. Wescott	1 00	Lenz & Leiser	2 00
H. Bossi & Co.	10 00	H Heisterman & Co.	5 00
Friend	2 00		
A. Gregg	5 00	J. E. Church	1 00
E. Ewart	5 00	W Miller	50
G. A. Carter	1 00	J Cosford	50
J. McArthur	5 00	S McHugh	1 00
E. Logan	5 00	Geo W Wynne	2 50
M. Hogan	1 00	A Grant	2 50
S. Whitworth	2 00	Nicholles & Renouf	10 00
Moore & Co.	20 00		
R. W. Smith	2 00	R Lettice	1 00
F. Jack	2 00	Mrs Williams	2 00
Friend	1 00	Mrs Book	1 00
W. Armstrong	1 50	Thos Thompson	1 00
D. Banfield	2 50	W G Cameron	2 50
Archb'p Seghers	20 00	W R G Naylor	1 00
Hugh Cathcell	1 00	Wm Wilson & Co.	2 50
John D. Pedeck	5 00	Jas A White	1 00
Mrs. H. Moore	5 00	J Porter	50
Cash	25	Parr	1 00
Cash	2 50	Wm Powell	1 00
C. Strocker	50	Wm Whitaker	5 00
S. Renner	50	G S Rossell	2 50
J. A McNeill	2 00	August Grimmer	2 50
H Levy	5 00	W Jonson	5 00
Alex Clyde	1 00	A H Gray & Co.	20 00
Wm Jackson jr.	1 00	Stevens & Co.	20 00
N Pointer	2 00	R Seabrook	2 50
Steamer Alaska	5 00	S Manto	2 50
A B Erskine	2 50	J R Carmichael	2 50
Cash	1 00	W J Quinlan	5 00
Thos Shotbolt	10 00	Wm Wilby	1 00
G Pollick	1 00	Nestabitt & Ross	20 00
J Whetstone	1 00	J P Matthews	1 00
R Landsberg	1 00	J Behl	5 00
C W Rogers	2 00		
Friend	1 50	Total	$331 75
H Saunders	5 00	Unpaid	34 00
Wm Prior	25 00		
J B Mitchell	2 00		$367 75

COLLECTED BY MRS. HOLLOWAY.

John Michell	1 00	Geo Babbage	1 50
Chu Chung Co.	1 00	F Keown	50
Yee Tung & Co.	1 00	On Hing	50
Lun Chung	1 00	California saloon	5 00
Wing Chong & Co.	1 00	P Oakes	2 50
Cash	1 00	W H Nesbitt	2 50
A Friend	1 00	Tom W	2 50
Cash	5 00	A D Nesbitt	2 50
Cash	1 00	A Allen	1 00
	1 00	Capt F S Wise	5 00
Cash		Cash	1 50
Cash	1 00		
Whit	1 00		
Geo Jagoe	2 00		
Geo Crowther	2 00		
Geo Thompson	2 50		

E. & N. R. R.—COLLECTED BY CONDUCTOR BLACK.

Alex G Wlack	$10 00	H Maynard	2 50
F W Weldon	10 00	W H Mackie	10 00
J A Fisher	10 00	J A Cowe	5 00
Dan McPherson	5 00	L Peters	5 00
Fred Brown	5 00	T Lindsay	2 00
W L Sinton	5 00	John Blanket	1 00
P Green	5 00	C Williams	5 00
John Binns	5 00	Alex McKenzie	5 00
Aaron Garland	5 00	P Grange	2 00
W H Leece	5 00	Wm Whitfield	2 00
J Bland	5 00	P Younger	1 00
E Morrison	5 00	H W Bagley	2 00
Patsy Camefords	5 00	W Thompson	2 50
Henry L Good	5 00	Thos Tansey	5 00
C W Finlayson	5 00	John Welsh	5 00
C Morton	10 00	F McCarthy	5 00
J Flett	5 00	S Cavanagh	5 00
D H Britton	5 00	McDuffy	5 00
H Dickie	5 00	Wilson Smith	2 50
John W Coburn	10 00	J Seeley	2 50
Tossy Sylvania	5 00	E Lee	2 50
S Maclure	1 00	W B Schuyler	2 50
H Bremen	10 00	John Gunsford	2 50
D Fraser	5 00	McKenzie	5 00
W K Reynolds	5 00	J Wilson	5 00
T D Canway	10 00	J T Allaway	5 00
John Hughes	2 50	R P Dowdel	5 00
H Sloane	5 00		
J A Callaghan	2 00	Total	$284 00
Adam Innes	5 00		

COLLECTED BY MRS. C. F. MOORE.

Mrs Sam Soh	50	Mrs Hip Chong	1 00
Mrs Haloh	50	Mrs Wing	1 00
Master Sam Soh	10		
Miss Kan Chen	10		$5 20
Mrs On Hing	2 00		

Seattle's subscriptions up to Wednesday night amounted to $2,271.

Tacoma's list up to Tuesday night amounted to $475.

The *Oregonian* has opened a list for Portland, where a relief committee has also been organized.

The contributions in San Francisco have reached $7,000.

And thus the noble work goes on.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The Nanaimo Accident---W. M. Society---Ministers Salaries.

A Venerable Visitor---The Reformed Church---The New Governor.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, May 12th.

The Methodist Conference convened at 9:30 this morning in the Pandora street church, President Robson in the chair. The meeting opened by singing the 191st hymn and prayer by Bro. McKay.

Minutes of the last sitting were read and adopted.

NANAIMO DISTRESS.

Moved by Rev. C. Bryant seconded by Thos. Cunningham, Esq., resolved, that we have heard with feelings of profound regret of the terrible disaster by which so many of our fellow citizens at Nanaimo have been bereaved of their nearest and dearest friends and plunged into the deepest sorrow. We pray that the Lord of all grace and consolation may comfort the bereaved ones, with the comfort whereby He comforteth those that are cast down. And we pledge ourselves to earnestly assist the people of our respective congregations in affording that material relief which the circumstances of the case so urgently demand.

W. M. SOCIETY.

A communication was read from the Woman's Missionary Society, suggesting that the ladies form an auxiliary society in British Columbia. The suggestion was regarded as a most valuable one and a committee, composed of Bros. Bowell and Spencer, was appointed to attend to the matter.

MINISTERS SALARIES.

Recommendations from the Victoria and New Westminster districts were read by Messrs. Hemlaw and Tate, recommending the organization of a sustentation fund and the equilization of ministers salaries. The recommendations were referred to a select committee, consisting of Bros. Hemlaw, Seccombe, Jessop and Cunningham.

A VENERABLE VISITOR.

Right Rev. Bishop Cridge, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, was introduced to the conference by the President. After a cordial greeting he addressed a few kind and encouraging words to his co-workers in the Lord's vineyard, which were very heartily received.

At the suggestion of Bro. Hall a committee was appointed to draft a resolution, to be submitted to the conference at the next sitting.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

A committee, composed of Bros. Percival and McMillan, was appointed to draft an address to the new lieutenant-governor.

Conference adjourned at 11 o'clock till 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Conference re-assembled at 2 p. m. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

STATIONING COMMITTEE.

The first report of the Stationing Committee was presented by Bro. Hemlaw, chairman of the committee. Several changes were contemplated. The draft which the conference resolved should not go into public print. Among the proposed changes were Bro. Robson from Nanaimo to the Delta circuit. Bro. Woods from Delta to Kamloops, Bro. Hemlaw from Maple Bay to Langley, Bro. Bryant from Chilliwhack to Maple Ridge, Revs. Starr and Wadhams for the Victoria circuit.

A Popular House.

Among the many hotels in the city there are few more popular than the Brunswick, now owned by Mr. Wm. E. Osterhout, who bought out his partner, Mr. William Prout, about a month ago. The entire building has been thoroughly renovated—cleaned, calcimined, papered and varnished—and new beds and furniture have been added throughout. It is particularly a new place, and as the charges are extremely moderate it is not surprising that the accommodation (for fifty guests) is sometimes found insufficient. There is no bar, which to many is a still greater attraction.

Becoming Uneasy.

The Rev. Mr. Crosby and party from Port Simpson, who were expected to reach the city last Monday night or Tuesday forenoon have not yet reported themselves at the Conference. They were to embark on the Glad Tidings for whose safety the greatest apprehension is now felt. To-day dispatches were sent to Nanaimo, Departure Bay and other points along the east coast making enquiries, but no response has yet been received to these.

The Mexico.

The steamship Mexico, Capt. Huntington, arrived this morning at 4 o'clock from Departure Bay, where the damage to her hull was repaired while on the beach. She is now in a condition to go around the Horn if necessary. So soon as the crew arrive she will leave for San Francisco, where she will be docked.

'CREDULITIES OF SCEPTICISM."

An Eloquent Lecture by Rev. Dr. Williams.

An audience which filled the Pandora street Methodist Church to the doors assembled last evening to hear a lecture by the Rev. J. A. Williams, D.D., on "the Credulities of Scepticism." After the singing of the first hymn by the audience, the learned lecturer was introduced by President Robson, who occupied the chair.

Dr. Williams was received with loud applause. He said he had chosen "The Credulities of Scepticism" for his subject, because this was an age of scepticism, because he understood there was a great deal of it on this Pacific Coast, that there were many here who took every opportunity on steamboats, trains or elsewhere of belching forth against the truths of Christianity. The lecturer then entered into a profoundly learned, eloquent and argumentative discourse, of which it is impossible to give other than a very brief and imperfect resume in this item. He used the word sceptic, he said, to indicate one who does not believe, a doubter, one who does not accept the revelation of God as given in the holy scriptures. Now, if a man believes he is supposed to believe for a reason, and if he doubts, he is supposed to doubt for a reason. For the honest doubter he had a great deal of sympathy. Honest doubters are not those who parade themselves or their doubts, but those flippant, frivolous men whose scepticism is only a particular form of vanity. For these he had considerable pity. As a matter of fact, it required more credulity to be a sceptic than to be a believer. The reason assigned by many for sceptism is what they choose to call the want of certainty and the variability of human knowledge. It is said men don't see alike, nor reason alike, and even the same person differs in some parts of his life from what he believed in other parts of his life. Yet there is certainty somewhere. There is that of which you cannot believe the contrary to be true. The lecturer here proceeded the show the several tests of truth, and that men rely upon knowledge gained by experience for a guide, notwithstanding the experience may be variable. Sceptics cry out "unreliable, uncertain," but they still repose confidence and trust. Indeed, it belongs to scepticism to have confidence—the unreal knowing it to be unreal. This perverse notion of a want of the certainty which is made to cover up an ill-shaped life, for while the sceptic professedly adheres to it, it is a notion upon which he dare not, act, and of which his whole life is a refutation. He then referred to the credulity of scepticism in relation to a personal God. By a personal God he meant the one living, creating, organizing, universal mind of whose personal self-existance creation is a fact. He would lay aside the Bible with its evidence and stand as a pure theist with the sceptic in the midst of the wonderful mechanism around them. The thoughts possessed him that God, however incomprehensible in his nature, and whom he could not conceive as not existing, is the source of all being. Reason and judgment confirm the opinion that mind was prior in existence to matter, and the principle, cause and effect, connects the Creator, God, with his works. Everywhere there are marks of intelligence in the structure of man, internally and externally, in his spiritual constitution, heart, soul, conscience, intellect and physical frame. Here is the eye. He that forms it must himself see. The ear, he that formed it must himself hear. He that gave us knowing powers must himself know. And what might not be said of the ten of thousands of species of living creatures which people the world—of the innumerable varieties of plants, every one a closely packed volume of thought—of the Heavens—of the revelations of science, &c. The sceptic who rejects the personal deity as not furnishing a satisfactory account of the origin of the universe must do so either on the ground that the universe is self-existent, and has been for eternity as it is now, or that the primary matter, the elements of all existing things has so existed. And here is credulity most surprising, for modern science has demonstrated that the universe has not always existed as it is now. In the field of nature, which displays the handiwork of God, credulity has blinded the eye of the sceptic and he attributes that to the creature which belongs to the creator. The fountain of all power is intelligent will. The world is full of contrivances not made by human hands nor invented by human brains. All nature testifies to one God, that ever lives and loves, one law, one life, one element and one far-off divine event to which the whole world moves. It was shown that the most mighty civilising agencies are Christian men and women, that no man of the ancient world, whether poet, philosopher or statesman did as much to produce the higher elements of civilization as Peter, John and Paul—men altogether obscure still possessed of the religion of Christ. In concluding, the lecturer drew a vivid picture of man's state without the Christian religion and left alone to the dictates of brutal passion, ambition and lust for power. He would remind his hearers that there will always be an impassable barrier between the known and unknown. Vigilance and action in these things would raise us to a greater manhood, a broader, firmer faith, a fuller and heartier appreciation of God and his works. The lecturer concluded amidst hearty applause.

A hearty vote of thanks having been tendered, the meeting dispersed after the singing of the National Anthem, and the pronouncing of the benediction.

For Alaska.

The steamer Ancon arrived from Portland, via the Sound, this morning at 8 o'clock and left again about 4 p. m. for Alaska. She carries a few passengers, but is loaded down with freight, among which is 75,000 feet of lumber. A large amount of freight for Caldbrath, Grant & Cook, of Cassiar, waiting at the outer wharf for shipment, had to be left behind. About twenty mules for this firm were taken on board, and a small quantity of the goods requiring quick dispatch.

Rev. Mr. Percival.

This gentleman tendered his resignation yesterday from the ministry and the conference of the Methodist church. It was accepted this afternoon. A certificate of full membership was ordered to be granted the reverend gentleman. It has been reported that he intends joining the Presbyterian church.

Schooners to be Sold.

A San Francisco telegram states that the revenue cutter Rush will take the U. S. Marshal from Sitka to Onalaska to sell the Victoria schooners seized in Behring Seas last year. This action will still further complicate the dispute.

NANAIMO ACCIDENT.

Large Caves-ins Covering a Number of Bodies.

Generous Responses to the Call for Assistance.

Our correspondent at Nanaimo writes, on Wednesday, that there was no further news from below. The dead bodies of two white men were reported at the bottom of the shaft, and were to be at once placed in coffins and sent up. Three Chinamen were taken out on Tuesday. Large caves-in cover several of the bodies, and it will take some time to remove these and get out the dead.

Mary Calligan's remains were buried yesterday. The death of this young woman is one of the most pitiful incidents in the carnival of deaths. The *Free Press* says: The deceased was engaged to be married to a young man killed in the explosion, in addition to which the young lady was a life long friend of Michael Lyons, a lad who also lost his life in the explosion. She was deeply afflicted by this double bereavement, and incautiously visited the school house where so many bodies were laying. The shock brought on convulsions, and although all the medical men were called in, she died at one o'clock on Monday morning.

The funeral of the men whose bodies were recovered, says the same journal, have taken place almost daily since Thursday last, the attendance at each being large. Those belonging to the Masonic Order, the Odd Fellows, the Foresters, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the United Ancient Order of Druids

METHODIST CHURCH.

A Powerful Religious Body--Organization of a B. C. Conference.

Stations and Ministers in This Province--Statistical Information.

WEDNESDAY, May 11.

Those who have given any attention to the progress of Methodism on this Pacific coast, cannot but regard the organization of a Methodist Conference in British Columbia as an event of more than common interest. The ministers and representativi laymen assembled in Pandora Street Methodist Church this morning seemed to realize the fact that great and important interests are committed to them; that the further progress and permanency of the Methodist Church in this Province largely depends upon the wisdom of their counsels, the correctness of their endeavors, force of character and persistency of their efforts. No longer under the direction of a Conference in a distant Province, they assumed the responsibility of a self governing body, charged with the promotion of the interests of Methodism in this important and widely extended Province.

The Methodist Church in the Dominion has contributed largely to its material, intellectual and religious progress. No interest that can in any way promote the peace, harmony and growth in everything that tends to the building up of a strong national and prosperous community seems to have been neglected, hence we expect the best results to Methodism and to our Province from the organization of a British Columbia Conference, and most heartily wish the ministers and laymen every success in their deliberations and endeavors.

We give our readers the benefit of the following statistics of the Methodist Church as furnished by the last general Conference: Ministers and probationers, 1610; local preachers and exhorters, 2,692; leaders, 6941; members, 197,479; Sunday schools, 2675; teachers, 24,646; scholars, 191,185; value of church property, $9,895,043. In Ontario each has been the progress of Methodism that nearly one-third of its entire population are Methodists.

The British Columbia Conference will commence its work with some 34 stations and missions, 23 ministers, 8 assistant missionaries, 28 Sunday schools with 158 teachers, and 1963 scholars. Before the Conference closes arrangements will be made for the extension of the work, and the augmentation of ministerial help.

MEETING OF CONFERENCE.

The conference assembled this morning in the Pandora street Methodist Church. The Rev. Dr. Williams, one of the General Superintendents of the Church, presided, and conducted the devotional services at the opening, several of the other delegates also leading in prayer.

DR. WILLIAMS' ADDRESS.

Rev. Dr. Williams explained the purpose of the meeting. He said that a great and important interest had been committed to the members of the conference. To them hereafter would be committed the care of the doctrines of the church in British Columbia—in itself, an important trust. The first business of the society was to conserve the best interests of society, and the first business of this conference was to take care of the doctrines of the Methodist Church. We all know what these doctrines have accomplished in the past, and how they have been instrumental in disseminating the Truth. The dispensation of the gospel has been granted to other branches of the Christian Church, but it has been especially granted to this church to take an active and a leading part in all the great moral and religious questions which have been agitated in late years. As the visitor who looks for Wren's monument at St. Paul's is told to look around him and he will see it in the works that Wren left behind him, so if you wish to see the work of the Methodist Church look around on every hand and you will behold it. To this conference also will be committed the character of the church and its ministry, and both must be kept pure. Before, you had the conservation of character, but the ultimate disposal of all questions was not with you. Hereafter there will be no appeal to other conferences, and no man will be imposed upon you without consent. He counselled the conference to be persistent and determined in well-doing. Wendell Phillips admired the persistency of the Puritans, who, when they saw a point, made for it and persisted in their efforts until they obtained it. This should be the policy of the conference. Most of the great moral revolutions which have taken place in Canada, have been achieved largely through Methodist influence. In Toronto the proper observance of the Sabbath and the control of the liquor traffic are due to the efforts of our ministry, and it will be so here. Make it a revival church. Don't have a church which cannot show a revival and members reclaimed by its influence. He could assure his brethren that after thirty-nine years in the pastorate, the position of General Superintendent was nothing as compared with that of the pastor; and he would earnestly advise them to cling to it and put their whole souls in the work. By knowing every man, woman and child in their several districts, they would live to make the church a great blessing in this land.

SECRETARY OF CONFERENCE.

On unanimous motion, Rev. J. Hall was appointed secretary.

MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE.

The roll was then called and the following clerical and lay delegates were found to be in attendance.

CLERICAL.

Revs W Pollard, Victoria; R B Hemlaw, Maple Bay; W J Dowler, B A, Saanich; E Robson, Nanaimo; Joseph Hale, Vancouver; W B Beecombs, Maple Ridge; J A Wood, Delta; J W Patterson, M; Lehmer; C Bryant, Sumas; C M Tate, Chilliwhack; Thos W Hale, Clinton; J P Bowell, Nicola; James Turner, Kamloops. Members of Conference from Fort Simpson district have not yet arrived, but are hourly expected.

LAYMEN.

Victoria District—W McKay, John Jessop, A J McLellan, J E McMillan, M Humber.

New Westminster District—W Clarkson, Thos Cunningham, A Peers, A C Wells, D Gillanders, John Kirkland, Dr Kent, J W Bexsmith, R Blake, W Erwin.

Port Simpson District—D Spencer, J B Ferguson.

CHANGES.

Dr. Williams reported the following ministers as transferred to the Conference: Rev. J. E. Starr, from Toronto Conference; Rev. J. W. Williams, M. A., from New Brunswick Conference; Rev. Jas. Turner, from London Conference; Rev. James Gaibert, from Bay of Quinte Conference. Rev. Coverdale Watson was reported transferred to Toronto Conference.

OFFICERS APPOINTED.

Dr. Williams announced that the business of electing a president, who would be the chief executive officer for the year, was next in order. On the first ballot Rev. E. B Ebbs, of Nanaimo, received an almost unanimous vote, and was declared the first President of the First Conference of the Province.

Rev. Joseph Hall was appointed secretary, and subsequently nominated Rev. Mr. Turner as assistant secretary, and Rev. Mr. Bryant as general secretary, which nominations were confirmed by a vote of the meeting.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

The District Chairmen and Messrs. J. Jessop, A. C. Wells and J. B. Ferguson were appointed to nominate the several standing committees, to report at next sitting.

RECEPTION OF REV. MR. CALVERT.

The examination of character having been completed it was, on motion, resolved that Bro. Calvert, having completed his four years' probation in the Bay of Quinte (Ontario) Conference, be received into this Conference in full connection and for ordination.

RAISING CLERGYMEN.

The question as to how many had traveled one, two and three years, and how many probationers there were in the several districts having been answered each in the negative, Dr. Williams gave some sound and practical advice on the desirability of educating young men of the Province for the ministry. No church, he said, would ever prosper until it raised its own ministers.

President Robson said nine ministers had already been educated in the Province for the Methodist church.

"FATHER" POLLARD.

On motion Rev. Mr. Pollard was continued on the supernannuation list, and the venerable patriarch was invited to a seat on the platform.

A WITHDRAWAL.

A letter was read from Rev. Thomas Haddon, of Wellington, to President Robson, announcing his intention of withdrawing from the Methodist Church for the purpose of joining the Reformed Episcopal Church, and after debate a motion granting him a certificate of withdrawal was carried.

It was agreed that the hours of meeting of Conference would be as follows: From 9:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. After prayer the Conference adjourned until 4 p. m.

RAILWAY SMASH-UP.

A Kamloops Bull Ditches a Double-Header Train.

KAMLOOPS, May 9.—Shortly past 6 o'clock this morning a solitary bull, taking, presumably, his morning constitutional, chanced to cross the railway track at a point two and a half miles east of Kamloops. Whether his bullship was engaged in cogitations on the backwardness of the spring, or whether he was wrapped in poetic contemplation of the rising sun, which at about this time of the morning pours his rays down through the valley of the South Thompson, is a matter of conjecture. At all events he failed to observe an approaching double-header freight train, drawn by engines No. 365 and 68, and driven by H. Currie and E. Austin. Finding it impossible to check the speed of the train Engineer Currie, who was in the lead, concluded that the safest procedure was to give the bull a "boost." But the bull "didn't boost worth a cent." Currie's engine passed over him, followed by Austin's. The tanks of both engines were thrown from the track, and the cars ditched. In one of the forward cars there was a load of Chinamen, rice and hogs. The general shaking up of this promiscuous load of freight resulted in the injury of eleven of the Celestial occupants, two of whom it is supposed will die. Outside of the injury to the Chinamen nobody was hurt. Head brakeman McDonald took a flying leap as his car canted over into the ditch, but was able, notwithstanding his shaking up, to return to town and report the accident. This is the first accident of any magnitude which has happened near Kamloops since the opening of the railway, and is purely the result of circumstances which neither care nor foresight can provide against. With the exception of engineers Evans and McManus, who have met with noteworthy accidents, Currie seems to have been fated to participate in smashups where life for the moment had a hundred chances against it to one in its favor. Some two months ago Mr. Currie was caught in a snow slide, his engine thrown from the track and himself buried. He was insensible when dug out. Such is railroading in the far west.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, May 10.—Lether Macedo, Minister of Marine, has resigned in consequence of a dispute in the Chamber with a Deputy, who struck the Minister in the face. The Deputy will be courtmartialed. The Chamber of Deputies adopted a vote of confidence in the government by a large majority. The Marine portfolio has been entrusted to Henlore Gomez.

WANTS DAMAGES.

PARIS, May 10.—M. Lamoreux, manager of the Eden Theatre, in which "Lohengrin" was produced recently, but which was withdrawn owing to the opposition by the people to German works, has entered a suit against the paper, *La France*, to recover 50,000 francs as damages for an attack made on that opera. M. Lamoreux declines to produce "Lohengrin" in London.

FOREST FIRES IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 10.—Terrible forest fires are raging in Galicia. The fire brigade of the military detachment are trying to prevent the spread of the flames further. The spread of the forest fires raging in Hungary has finally been prevented. In Transylvania four hundred houses were burned in the Village of Calakomos; 33 in the Village of Knoskaza. Public subscriptions have been opened for the relief of the homeless.

HUNGARY AND FRANCE.

Count Zichy writes in favor of Hungary entering the French exhibition as an expression of thanks to that nation for the sense of liberty which originated in France and which has benefitted Hungary so much.

A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

Professor Hyalt, the eminent anatomist, has undergone a successful operation for the removal of catarrh.

THE KAISER.

BERLIN, May 10.—The Emperor's physicians have advised him not to go to Gastein the year.

THE QUEEN'S NAVEL.

LONDON, May 8.—The British navy is as prolific a subject for scandal as ever that of the United States was. Says a leading English journal: One of our new vessels no sooner leaves the dock yard hands than a fortunate discovery proves her to be quietly sinking. Such a discreditable mishap has just occurred to the Langrail off Plymouth, after £54,803 had been spent in building her and a solitary sovereign laid out in alterations. After this, voracious estimates inform us docking business was necessary to patch her up and stop the discreditable leak. Her sister ship, Carlew, cut a sorry figure off the same port under similar circumstances.

The Harris Murder.

The trial of Freund and Lee for the murder of Harris, near Ladner's Landing was concluded on Monday, and resulted in the acquittal of the prisoners. Crawford, who was first suspected of the crime and a neighbor of the murdered man, was later arrested and will be put on trial.

NANAIMO'S CALAMITY.

The Inquest Commenced and Adjourned Until the 25th Inst.

A Few More Bodies Recovered --The Last Rites.

At 3 p. m. on Tuesday the coroner's jury met, Dr. Walkem presiding, and Mr. Eberts appearing for the Hon. J. Robson, Minister of Mines, who was also present, and Mr. Drake for the Vancouver Coal Company. Mr. Eberts asked for an adjournment, in order that a thorough examination of the mine could be made, which was granted, the 25th of May being fixed on for resumption of the inquest. Before that date the mine will be carefully examined by Messrs. J. Bryden, W. S. Chandler, E. G. Prior, A. Dick and other experts, with a view of arriving at the cause of the explosion, and their evidence will be given at that time.

Five more bodies were found—Dan. Dawson, Wm. Burns and three Chinamen—and it was expected they would be brought up last night. Twenty-nine bodies, including Chinese, were interred on Monday, and all day funerals could be seen on the streets of the grief-stricken city. No further danger is anticipated from the fire. The work of brattieing to carry the air through the mine is going on without ceasing. Supt. Robins, accompanied by the colliery surgeon, personally visited the families of the deceased miners, and when help was required supplied sufficient funds for present necessity until a relief committee is properly organized. The subscription lists published are highly appreciated here. Such generosity will be treasured in the memory of the afflicted city of Nanaimo for years to come.

[From our own Correspondent.]

NANAIMO, May 9.—The exploring party have found how utterly impossible it is for them to penetrate the new slope for a time yet. The men in the old slope and No. 5 level are now being brought up to the bottom of the shaft and will be brought up to the surface this afternoon. The opinion of those on the working gang has been that all the men are clear of the caves and will shortly be brought up. The air in the new slope precludes any further progress in that direction at present; the whole atmosphere is full of choke damp and will require a clear current of air to enable the rescuers to penetrate in as far as the bodies. Immediately after the recovery of those bodies, now in transit to the surface, that will be attended to.

THE FATAL FIRE

at the bottom of No. 2 is still burning heavy and a more dense body of steam and smoke is coming up that shaft than yesterday; showing that the flow of water is being thrown upon the fire more effectively than before. The V. C. Co. have placed a heavy steam pump upon the beach and attached it to the fire engine hose, and an additional hose put down since, making two lengths of hose down No. 1 shaft, thereby enabling them to play six streams upon the flames.

DIED BROKEN-HEARTED.

Miss Calligan died last night from the effect of the explosion upon her system; and now there is no parting between her and those for whom she mourned and laid down her young life.

A number of those whose bodies were recovered could not be identified down below; but all are of opinion that no trouble will be found in doing so when the bodies are brought up to the surface, as many of the exploring party are from adjacent mines, and consequently strangers here.

A great many funerals take place today, and our cemetery looks almost like a newly dug garden.

I have not at hand the names of those rescued. The first report was that all the missing ones were found. This was an error; yet we all hope, and with good reasons, that all will be out by the time this is in press. The weather to-day is beautiful and materially assists in bringing us to the end of the dreariest week Nanaimo has ever known.

We have left to the kindness and charity of humanity about fifty widows, and scores of fatherless children.

RECOVERING THE BODIES.

MONDAY NIGHT.—The dark shades of evening are now drawing a curtain over one of the most horrible days—one that it falls to the lot of but few to see in this world—and your correspondent would have been heartily glad if such had not been his lot. To-day twenty-two more victims of this fearful catastrophe have been brought up to the light of day, and in such a condition that pen fails to accurately describe them. Few indeed could be identified, except by their clothing or some article they wore. The hands and face were so severely burnt, also their bodies, that the flesh fairly hung in shreds. Those poor unfortunate miners must have died almost immediately after the fatal explosion occurred, and the effect of the choke damp upon the bodies was

SOMETHING TERRIBLE TO WITNESS,

coupled with burns and cuts received. Some had their eyes protruding almost out of their sockets, and tongues hung out; their features nearly double their natural size, and generally swollen out of all proportion, so that identity was all but an utter impossibility. The features were nearly coal black after kind hands had sponged them carefully and washed and dressed them in their best clothes.

Sunday was considered to be a day of awful recollections, but it was pleasant compared with to-day's experiences. It really was a day of blackness. The bodies had all to be immediately placed in their coffins and screwed down, as decomposition was undoubted and already far advanced, and yet all know well that the worst is not yet. Those poor fellows down the new slope will be far worse than those interred to-day, as that, in all probability, is the place where the full force of the explosion began. How it may have left its victims cannot be conjectured. The longer the bodies stay down the worse they will become. The stench down in those levels from the dead mules along the different tracks is something fearful, and it needed brave, strong men to carry out those poor men over all the difficulties between where they were found and the bottom of the shaft.

The new slope has some of the heaviest caving in there are in the mine, and the height of the coal makes it far more dangerous than other parts explored.

It is reported that

THE INQUEST

will begin immediately. The men are all out, and it is expected that there will be a large number of witnesses called for on both sides. It is to be hoped that, as far as possible, a most searching investigation will be held; but, alas! those who could be the most competent witnesses and explain the cause of this terrible affair, now have their lips sealed in the silent tomb. The probabilities are that the real truth will never be known. Had no fire happened at the No. 2 shaft the probabilities are that the casualities would have been but few, compared to the fearful sacrifice of life now made.

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

Nearly all of those brought up to the top have been interred. Funerals were taking place all day long from as early hour in the morning until dusk to-night. Partners in death. The scenes in the cemetery were of a heartbreaking nature. As parents were laid to rest, only sons and wives bid a last farewell to husbands, and children took each others hands and wept upon each others breasts. That was a night never to be effaced from the memory of any witness there as long as life shall last.

STILL CLOSED.

All the business houses are still closed and will so continue until the remains of the last of the poor unfortunate fellows are recovered.

To-day (Tuesday) there were quite a number of funerals. These processions are now of hourly occurrence.

It is considered to be still dangerous to go below. The shafts are so full of the fatal and explosive gas that the breakage of a lamp would be followed by an awful catastrophe. Should anything of importance transpire you will be duly apprised thereof by telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO'S APPEAL.

Mayor Pond, of San Francisco, has issued the following appeal to the citizens of that city: The recent explosion in the coal mines at Nanaimo whereby more than 150 miners lost their lives, leaves hundreds of widows and orphans in destitute condition. I appeal to all good people of San Francisco who have never turned a deaf ear to the cry of sufferi g humanity, to assist these unfortunates. John Rosenfeld, of 202 Sansome street, is authorised to receive all donations, which he will immediately forward to relieve the pressing wants of the afflicted.

From Empire Valley.

A correspondent writing from Empire Valley says: Spring has at last dawned upon us with its balmy breath so fragrant. The weather and general farming work is still backward; the nights continue to be frosty. Ploughing, seeding and harrowing has been going on with great activity and in a few days more will have their seeding over.

It is believed that fully 50 per cent. of Mr. Harper's cattle in the Chilcotin country have perished; not from the lack of food, but from the effects of the intense cold of last winter. Mr. B. F. English's loss is estimated at 15 per cent. Messrs. Van Volkenburgh Bros., out of a flock of 1200 sheep have but 300 left.

Chinamen recently discovered and are working a claim near Crowe's Bar which is said to be paying $10 per day to each hand. A serious difficulty is experienced in getting water to the claim.

Mr. B. Robson, of Dog Creek, came near losing one of his feet recently. It was cut very seriously with an axe, whilst he was chopping timber.

The Foster ledge is reported to be doing well. The indications are that rich ledges have been struck.

Mining matters everywhere throughout the interior are looking up, indicating that at last a period of general prosperity for the miners has been reached. So mote it be.

Canadian and American News.

A BIG STEAL.

OTTAWA, May 8.—The loss is reported of $10,000 in ten and twenty dollar bills, forwarded Friday by the Bank of Ottawa, to its branch bank at Carlton Place. Train, the messenger of the Dominion express, remembers receiving the package, but on reaching Brittani, six miles out of the city, he discovered it was gone. Suspicion attaches to a well-known thief.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 10.—Governor Hill has vetoed the Constitutional Convention Bill.

THE MURNE MURDER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 11.—In the case of William Shearer, for the murder of J. E. Murne, a question was raised as to the sanity of the prisoner. A jury was empanelled and after hearing the evidence retired for a few minutes and returned a verdict that the prisoner is sufficiently sane to stand his trial, which will take place at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

From All Parts of the World.

Cholera is decreasing in Chili.

It is said that Lord Salisbury will be created a duke.

The grandniece of Beethoven died in Vienna a pauper.

After a fortnight's quietude Russia is again in a state of uneasiness.

The Russian and English Afgan Boundary Commission cannot agree.

The French government has introduced a bill to re-organize the army.

Germany threatens to continue legal proceedings against French spies.

Kassala has been relieved and Osman Digna captured by the Arabs.

Prince Bonaparte has had an attack of apoplexy and is dangerously ill.

J. Fennessy, a Brantford youth, was fined $3 and costs for buying lobster.

The Queen is much pleased with a photograph recently taken of herself by a new process.

The miners of Northumberland have decided by a vote of 4,000 to 3,000 to continue the strike.

The Marquis of Haddington advises thorough organization of the Liberal Unionists.

It is officially stated that Germany has no intention of proclaiming a state of siege in Alsace Lorraine.

The French Government has ordered an enquiry into the management of the Cape Ally Islanbome.

The Burmese guns which have been sent to Windsor Castle as a present to the Queen will be placed in the State apartments.

On the 4th inst., the Ievlathan steamer Great Eastern arrived at Liverpool, where she will be stationed during the summer as a show ship.

The hotel at Massassaga Point, Niagara, owned by Harry Corig, was destroyed by fire last week.

The number of steamers running between Hamberg and Montreal will be increased during the coming season.

The people of Woodstock are kept in a constant state of terror by alleged appearances of ghosts in an unoccupied house.

The motion which was adopted in the Quebec Legislature, raising the sessional indemnity to $600, was opposed by only two or three members.

Richard Holmes, of the township of Kitley near Brockville, has celebrated his 100th birthday.

Two men have been killed Wentworth county within a week by falling from trees they were pruning.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to devote several townships in the N. W. territories to forestry.

The Winnipeg Anti-Disallowance League and the board of trade have appointed delegates to proceed to Ottawa.

Both parties in the Manitoba Legislature are working harmoniously to secure the abolition of disallowance.

The Hamilton Central Labor Union have decided to petition the City Council to open Dundurn park on Sundays.

Wm. Gallagher a deserter from the Connaught Rangers was discharged from custody at Hamilton.

The circulation of the Le Petit Journal, Paris, is over 1,600,000 copies daily. Its profits last year were $1,105,000.

The Customs receipts at Montreal during April were $653,906.93 against $397,766.74 for last year.

A female gymnast fell off a trapeze in a circus at Cork, and died within an hour from her injuries.

The Dublin Presbytery has nominated Rev. R M'Cheyne Edgar as a candidate for the chair of Christian ethics in Belfast College.

The Marquis of Bute has decided to present Cardiff with 80 acres of land with which to form a park and a large lake in celebration of the Queen's jubilee.

At Dublin a returned convict, named Kernan, robbed the Dean of St. Patrick's of his handbag, and on being pursued by the victim tried to stab him.

A large number of choice Hereford cattle have been purchased lately for the Royal farm of the Queen of Spain. These are the first Herefords that have ever been exported to Spain.

Deputations waited on the Presbyterian Synod in Montreal, and urged them to oppose the Crow's Nest bill now before the Quebec legislature, and also to take steps for the latter observance of the Lord's Day.

Starves Himself in Order to Talk.

I know it is a [illegible] for any man to [illegible] table; and doubtless [illegible] But writers do not [illegible] own renown, as those who read. [illegible] the pithy and profound sayings that have been said at some dinner the evening before I am going to set down a fact or so. Well, then, these pithy or profound sayings here, as a rule, not only cost the man who has uttered them many an hour of study, but most likely his dinner also.

Henry Ward Beecher rolls a bit of bread between thumb and finger when he is to speak, but does not touch food. He is so well balanced at table, however, that few would notice that he isstarving himself in order that he may properly feed others.

I sat by Chauncey Depew the other evening at the great dinner given by the descendants of the Dutch settlers of New York, but I am not prepared to say that this brightest of all the professional diners-out starves himself in order to talk. But, of course, his talk is not to be classed with that of Beecher; it is as brass is to gold.

He told me an anecdote about Vanderbilt, the late William H., which I don't believe quite, but I see it down because Chauncey seemed to think it funny. He said that on the death of the commodore, when William H. came to his colossal fortune, the millionaire men of New York wanted to make friends with the new king, and so contrived the most gorgeous dinner that Delmonico had ever yet conceived. They expected to astonish their great guest by their costly wines and endless menu. But, says the smiling, shining Chauncey, "William H. ate everything they brought him, and at last, about midnight, called out: 'I say, boys, don't you suppose I could get a plate of corned beef and cabbage in this place? I'm getting hungry!'"—Joaquin Miller in Chicago Times.

A Brief Career in Wall Street.

The career of one of the best known men in wall street has just been brought to a sudden close. It illustrates the habits of Wall street men forcibly, but not in a complimentary way. Until a month ago he was the most popular of men. A good many people did not believe that his position was a very honorable one, but then the lines are loosely drawn that govern Wall street methods, and this particular man counted his friends by the hundred while he was successful.

He had what a great many men would consider an ideal position. His firm gave him a liberal salary, a commission on all orders, paid all his bills and urged him to live as expensively as possible. He was a professional runner-in for his house; he made it a point to associate only with young men of wealth, and all he was expected to do was to get them to speculate through his firm. His commissions from such actions were usually very large. He spent a fortune every year, acted as a medium through which any rich man could gain an introduction to any woman of the stage who happened to strike his fancy and was perpetually about town. He drove the best horses, ate the most elaborate dinners and swung in the most reckless set here.

Everything went well until his firm got into trouble with the millionaire father of one of the youngsters whom the runner-in had managed to coax into speculation. Then the runner was abruptly discharged, his debts repudiated by the firm and he has in a very few weeks sunk to the very bottom of the line. Wall street worships a successful man and condemns a failure with the utmost heartlessness. It is incredible that a man so popular a short time ago should fall so low within a month.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Should Make Tooth Extraction Horrible.

While it is desirable that the extraction of teeth should be done skillfully and easily to the patients, yet I tell my patients that I wish to make extraction as horrible as possible, and I advise young dentists all to do so, so as to keep that horror as much as possible before the public. Keep it up, because we hope the day will soon come when we will not extract teeth. The present advance of dental science is such that I verily believe the time will come within our own lives when the operation of extraction will be seldom performed. I should never advise the extraction of a tooth unless it is by accident necessary. I should not now advise the extraction of a root that I might have advised a few years ago.

When the crown is gone the root can be made as useful with an artificial crown as the natural crown. When the natural crown is in bad shape I often advocate the crowning at once. If the artificial crown is perfectly fitted we have certainly a perfectly restored tooth. Therefore I present that side of extraction to make it as horrible as possible in order to forward this grand problem of science and save the natural teeth that would otherwise be destroyed.—Dentist in Globe-Democrat.

Telling the Truth in School.

Edward Everett Hale, in a recent address, made an interesting statement concerning the Boston Latin school when he was one of its pupils, some fifty years ago. "I am quite sure," he said, "that even cowardly boys of the school would have been more afraid to tell a lie than of any consequences of telling the truth."

He attributed this high tone not to the discipline of the school, nor to the example of the teachers, but to the right feeling of the boys themselves. "It was a tone given by the scholars," he remarks. "It was a thing understood among them that a boy who would lie was a cowardly and mean fellow, and as such was to be politely cut by his fellow pupils until he had learned better."

Boys are so susceptible to the public opinion of their school, that it requires more courage than human nature ordinarily possesses for a boy to do either wrong or right against it. Hence, the anxious solicitude of good teachers to get the public opinion of their schools sound and rational.—Youth's Companion.

Small Change at the Postoffice.

Another thing people like to kick about is the refusal of the postoffice clerks to take torn notes and great piles of nickels and pennies in payment for stamps."

"Are they not bound to take them?"

"Not much. The government has a treasury for the redemption of mutilated currency, and there is no more sense in expecting the postoffice to redeem it than in expecting the paymaster of the navy to do so. If it was once understood that we would take torn bills, we should have no other money to handle and nothing else to do. We would embark in the banking business, and somebody else would have to be hired to attend to the postoffice. Then, as to nickels, three-cent pieces and pennies, the postoffice regulations expressly provide that we are not bound to take over twenty-five cents' worth from one person."—Chicago Journal.

The Gates on Oiled Hinges.

Dying, urged Henry Ward Beecher in his pulpit on Sunday, is usually painless, and passing out of life far easier than being born. A man with dyspepsia may carry a little hell in his stomach. Men go out of life with the gates on oiled hinges. "Being ready to die," Mr. Beecher concluded, "is being ready to live right."—Detroit Free Press.

A candidate for a political office is too often judged by his cigars.—Yonkers Statesman.

M. Gravy has as a gift from the king of Abyssinia two loving lions and four ostriches with their eggs.

A BRAKEMAN'S LIFE IN WINTER.

[illegible]

The [illegible] brakesman [illegible] nothing, although it is always [illegible] they have to get around in a hurry sometimes. I have known the time when I was braking on a freight train, when the mercury was running fifteen or twenty miles an hour, against sleet and snow, and a call had come for "down brakes." At such a time I have been sitting on top of the car, so stiff and frozen as to be unable to work the brakes at all.

We do not mind the cold weather so much on the freights as when there is snow on the ground and on the cars. Then it becomes very dangerous, as when the train is running twenty miles an hour the snow and sand will be hurled up between the cars enough to blind a man, and with the ice-covered cars and running as we do, from one car to another, perhaps with our lanterns blown out, it is pretty dangerous, and a man has to be sure-footed and have his wits about him to brake on a freight in the winter time. * * * Many of the passenger brakemen live at the way stations down the road, and when they finish their work at one end of the road they take an express train back, and as it passes the station at which they live, although the train may be going at the rate of from fifteen to twenty-five miles an hour, they will jump off and keep their feet, although they have to run perhaps the length of the train before they stop themselves, but still they seldom, if ever, lose their feet.

It is quite a trick to jump off, and takes considerable practice before it can be done successfully. The way to jump is always with the train and on the left hand side of the latter, letting the right foot rest on the step and the left foot swing from the step. Then jump so that the left foot will strike the ground first and the right foot immediately follow it, so as to be able to run. Some of the men jump from the middle of the train or front, but most of them go to the rear car and jump, so that if they fall they will not roll under the cars. The only regular train hand I ever heard of being hurt by jumping was a man who lives in Dorchester, and who was struck on the head by the car steps as he jumped and was badly hurt. The best man I ever saw, and the only man who could hold his feet and stop himself without running at all, was a man who is now conductor on the Derby road. He could jump from a train running thirty-five miles an hour and stop without running a foot.—New Haven Journal.

Problem of Heating and Lighting.

The problem of heating and lighting becomes more and more complicated every year by the electric light and natural gas discoveries. Thirteen years ago Gen. J. S. Casement, of Painesville, Ohio, put down the first natural gas well in this country. He told me about it recently. "I ran a pipe down 662 feet," said he. "At that depth the drill dropped two yards in one jump. The gas immediately began to pour, and it has supplied my house with heat and light ever since. The only trouble I find about it is that it deprives the women folks of a fire to poke. It is my standing joke at home that in the absence of a fire they poke at me.

There have been a number of wells put down in Painesville, but none of them were successful except mine. Mr. De Pauw, at Albany, Ind., has spent $500,000 in ineffectual efforts to strike natural gas by boring. It exists in veins and you must strike one of them before you get the gas. Its beauty is in cleanliness and convenience. I heat my house by steam. The boiler is heated by gas, fed automatically. The heat regulator is automatic, and the water feed in the boiler is automatic. All that is necessary is to look the thing over once a day. In cooking, we can have a hot fire or a moderate one in a second, and no kindlings to split."—New York Tribune.

An Abnormally Sharp Young Man.

A young New Englander landed in New York with nothing but his carpet-bag and a license to practice law. An old lady fell on him in the street breaking his arm. The cause of the disaster took him to her house, nursed him and insisted on his taking a vacant room and becoming a member of the family. The young man remained in his pleasant quarters, opened a law office, and began to make money.

There were two daughters at the house, both very plain. The elder had a little fortune of $14,000, and the lawyer engaged himself to her with the mother's consent. After awhile he made money so rapidly that he laid his plans to leave the house and cut the acquaintance of the family. Just then the younger daughter inherited $100,000. The lawyer paid court to her and they became engaged secretly. One day the old lady was on her death-bed and urged an immediate marriage. The young rascal hurried off, secured a license and a preacher and returned. When everything was ready the bridegroom without a word joined hands with the younger daughter. The ceremony was over before the other girl found voice and protested. The dying mother saw what had occurred and went off in a spasm.—Atlanta Constitution.

Artist's Proofs and Second Impressions.

The artist's-proof pictures are always good investments for the reason that there are only so many struck off, and after a certain time they become scarce and valuable. The price is fixed by the publishers, who notify dealers of the increased value of the picture as the price increases. The same plate is used in all pictures, yes, but there is a difference in these pictures according to whether they are first or last impressions. The first impressions are the re-marked proofs. These have a certain mark, a little design of some kind just beneath the plate and are signed by the artist and etcher. These are the most valuable. The second impressions are the artist's proofs. These do not have the design, but have the autograph. The third and so on are the regular editions. A remarked copy of a new picture can be purchased with the certainty of feeling that its value will go up just as all the copies are sold. It is a sure and safe investment.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Oysters Said to Promote Health.

Raw oysters before breakfast are now indulged in by many people who believe this process promotes and enhances health. This is a belief in which some medical men coincide. It is related of the celebrated Dr Leroy that he was in the habit of swallowing two dozen raw oysters every morning before breakfast, and used to say to his friends, presenting them with the shells: "There, behold the foundation of my youthful strength!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Habits of Miss Kate Field.

I had a letter the other day from a teacher in a normal school who was getting up a paper on the literary traits of our public women. So she had a lot of questions she wanted me to answer. She asked me: "What are your habits?" I had an awful good mind to answer, "Bad." Then she wanted to know who were my favorite authors, and I said, "The authors of my bills." Then she must know under what conditions I wrote, and I could only answer, "Under every possible condition conceivable;" and then amid what surroundings, and I replied, "In surroundings that change as often as I change my boarding place." And so on. Well, I really wrote her a pleasant letter about it all, for notwithstanding all that gush I didn't want to hurt her feelings.—Interview in Inter Ocean.

A QUEEN.

[illegible]

Impatient writhes the slender, coiled limbs:
From expectation; yet breathless
While eyes do the watch the keen eyes waft;
No pitying film their subtle brightness dims.

* * * * * * * *

A little kiss of laughter that ensnares;
A fatal power that lurks 'neath every grace;
A spell resembles in the false fair face;
A poisoned fear that strikes us unawares.
—Lulah Bagsdale in Detroit Free Press.

The Dangerous Condition of "shock."

If an individual receives a severe injury to the head (concussion of the brain), or is crushed or mangled in a railway accident, or is extensively burned or scalded the state of "shock" is brought about. The surface becomes pale and bloodless, there is sickness at the stomach, dizziness, ringing in the ears, "it gets black before the eyes," the breathing becomes hurried and sighing, the pulse quick and feeble, and if this goes on to greater extremes, loss of consciousness or even death results. The blood has left the surface and the brain and most of it has gravitated to the abdominal cavity. The effect for the moment is the same as if it had left the body by way of a severed artery. As some one has said, when a man is killed by a "shock" he has "bled to death into his own veins." When the blood is thus withdrawn from the brain, the heart no longer receives the nervous force necessary for it to continue beating. The lungs are in a similar starved condition and the breathing is interfered with or stops altogether. All this, because the nerves whose duty it is to keep the blood vessels of the abdominal cavity in a state of partial contraction are paralyzed and can no longer do their work. Minor degrees of shock are familiarly known as fainting attacks.—Cor. Globe-Democrat.

The German Soldiers' Big Boots.

In the German army the fatherland kindly provides very roomy boots for its warriors. There is a very serious inconvenience, however, attending the disproportion between the size of boot and feet. In very soft, tenacious ground the boots are felt sticking, while the man goes on, casting an affectionate farewell look behind him, but halt he cannot. When the Eighteenth army corps, two years ago, defiled before the emperor at Strasburg across a stubble field, which rain had rendered very sticky and muddy, the boots of the infantry were pulled off by hundreds, so that a fatigue party had to be told off, amid great laughter, to gather up the lost property. This is no exaggeration, and in military history the occasion is still known as the "boot parade." Three or four years ago at the maneuvers near Berlin we saw thousands of men suffering agony from boots that wrung their feet. This is a very important matter, and would tell seriously in a campaign.—New York Mail and Express.

Only Wanted To Be Assured.

"I should have no objection," said a hen-pecked husband, "to my wife having the last word, if I could only be assured that it would be the very last."

COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS
PILLS.
The Great English Medicine.
BY
PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS, AND WITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD.
MONTREAL.

The Starr Kidney Pad,
A PERMANENT.
Sure Cure for Diseases
Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Tainted or Copious Micturition, Scanty or Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Disease common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.
Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.
PRICES.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (saves bed-wetting Number 2 Pads), $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Disease $3.00.
"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of same backs and all weakness of the lumber and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1888.
LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.
Retail by R. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo, T. Pickard, Denman Island; R. B. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeely, Ladner's Landing; A. M. Horsley and D. R. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; R. McDowell & Co., Vancouver; McCartney & Bro., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. R. Regaw, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 13

DR. VANMONCISCAR,
132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

ALL HAVE PERISHED.

More Bodies Recovered from the Fatal Coal Mine.

Harrowing Scenes Around the Pitt's Mouth.

Heroic Conduct of Capt. Prior, M.P.P., and Other Rescuers.

NANAIMO, May 6.—At 1 o'clock this morning thirty-five bodies have been found and are at the bottom of the main shaft ready to be hoisted up. The bodies are sewed up in sack-cloth before coming to the surface. At 10:20 the first body was brought up amid

THE SILENCE OF DEATH,

by a large crowd around the works. The bodies are now coming up and are taken to the old school house, where a force of men have everything ready to receive them. They will be washed and dressed for identification. Your correspondent saw the first body in the school house as it was uncovered, and it was a ghastly sight. The deceased was a powerfully built white man, whose hands were tightly clenched. The face was all colors and terribly swollen, and clotted blood issued from the mouth; a sickening sight indeed. Ten Chinese are supposed to be among the thirty-five, the rest are white. The excitement is now intense. Bodies were found in No. 3 north. The fire is not yet extinguished.

CAPT. PRIOR WENT DOWN

the shaft this a. m. and has not yet come up. To-day is a veritable Black Friday.

BODIES RECOVERED.

NANAIMO, April 6.—Work in the mine is progressing favorably. About 9 a. m. thirty-five dead were found in the No. 3 level, of whom 10 were Chinamen. These men had apparently heard the shock and formed themselves into a party to find their way out, under the lead of

FIREMAN ANDREW MUIR,

but were stopped by a cave-in and suffocated by fire damp. An exploring party under Bryden and Prior cleared away the cave-in and brought up the following bodies: James Davey, Wm. Davey, Andrew Muir, Thomas Evans, Evan. Jones, Hudson, Lee, John Stove, Jas Hoggan, James Isbister, Robt. Stove, W. Ridley, Herbert Bevilockway, John Morton, G. Old, Andrew Morton, W. Lukey, George Bertram, Harry Westfeldt, W. Luckey, jr., Abraham Lewis, Harry Lee, James Byers and a number of Chinamen. The other five could not be taken out on account of damp and heat. The fire is well under control.

ALL HOPE LOST.

NANAIMO, April 6.—The exploring party in charge of E. G. Prior found the men of No. 3 level all together, dead—Andrew Muir, fireman, in front with a safety lamp in his hand. The men were apparently under his leadership, systematically organized, and they fell together, victims of the fatal afterdamp. Three bodies cannot yet be got at, Archibald Muir, J. Wobank and son. J. Bryden has just started with a new gang of explorers to explore No. 1 north level. There is little probability of a soul being rescued.

NANAIMO, May 6.—Coroner Walkem summoned a jury and opened an inquest yesterday. Several of the bodies were viewed and afterwards buried. The Chinaman who was rescued alive on Tuesday night died yesterday and along with four or five others was interred in the afternoon.

General Manager Robins has turned the company's office into a refreshment room where workmen and others are furnished with an abundance of all kind of eatables.

It is hoped that to-day will bring about some encouraging hope and that many of those imprisoned below will be brought to the surface alive. As I write, the outlook, however, is not encouraging.

The inquest adjourned till next Wednesday. It will be a general one, embracing everything connected with the accident.

At a late hour last night it was hoped that the fire was so far under control as to lead to the belief that the rescuing and recovering parties would have been able to reach the chambers in which the men were at work at the time of the explosion.

It is feared that the loss of white lives will be greater than at first anticipated, it being known that there are close upon 100 men and boys still in the mine. The Chinese will number in the neighborhood of seventy. Already it is known that about fifty of the miners still missing were married men with families. The number of widows and fatherless children will foot up close upon 200.

Funerals are taking place to-day. A general pall hangs over the city. Nothing yet is talked of but the fire in the mine and the poor unfortunates who are known to be many hundreds of feet below the surface, and for whose fate the worst is now feared.

Amongst others most active in their efforts to rescue their fellow beings, or recover their remains, are Messrs. E. G. Prior, of Victoria, M. P. P.; Supts. Bryden and Chandler, of Wellington; Inspector Dick and Managers McGregor, Little and Vargeter.

The lost miners are natives of England, Scotland, Ireland, the Continent, Nova Scotia and a few Americans. The death of so many will be a severe draft on the United Order of Workmen, as many of the deceased were members of that association. By the accident many a poor woman has lost her husband, son, father and brother, leaving the widow alone in the world to fight life's battles with a large family. With many of these the first shock is over and now comes the reality that the best has to be made of the situation. Others are so overcome with grief that relief is not even to be found in tears, for those floodgates of grief refuse to be opened.

The hardest and saddest time is yet to come, when the remains of the great number still missing are brought to the surface. May God grant it that strength may be given the bereaved and the afflicted to withstand the severe shock and trying period they have to pass through.

Messages of sympathy and condolence continue to reach the city from all parts. Everyone is in sympathy with the Nanaimo community and offers of assistance and aid are numerous. Willing hands and stout, courageous hearts are to be met with in abundance.

It is estimated that the fan destroyed cost $30,000.

The Hon. John Robson, Minister of Mines, reached the city from Cowichan, where he had been on an electioneering tour. He at once began to lend a hand and give general directions.

As a precautionary measure a temporary fence has been erected around the mouth of the pit to keep people back when the rush of bringing up the bodies arrives.

The hose telegraphed for to Mr. Tye, of Victoria, by Mr. Robins, reached the city last night by a special and was found to be of great service in the work of extinguishing the fire.

The officers of the various mines in the neighborhood have been heroic in their exertions. With almost certain death staring them in the face they pushed on the work of attempting a rescue of those still missing. Body Robins [illegible] provided with life saving [illegible] tension that the catastrophe has placed on his shoulders. He has proved himself equal to the emergency and rendered such service as to draw forth the highest encomiums of praise from the vast crowd who linger around the pit's mouth. He requires rest, but with him there is no thought of sleep or cessation until the work of the rescuing party is completed.

WHAT MR. PRIOR THINKS.

Mr. E. G. Prior went north on Tuesday morning to the scene of the disaster. He has a knowledge of mining operations and sent the following dispatch yesterday to this city: Have been to the scene of the explosion; the force of the explosion has been terrific. As far as can be learned at present it seems most probable that the ignition of coal dust by a shot was the cause, and not fire damp. They are getting the fire under control; tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock I am going down with Mr. Bryden, Inspector Dick F. Little and others, to try and penetrate into the workings where the men are. No hopes are entertained of any being alive. The Wellington colliery officers and men both come and are working heroically. Victims will number 170 at least.

NANAIMO, 4 p. m., May 6.—At 1:30 p. m. J. Wobank and son were brought up and a Chinaman, making 35 brought out to-day, 11 of which are Chinese. The Wobank's are said to be badly burnt by the gas.

THE EXPLORING PARTY IN DANGER.

Of the No. 1 exploring party Thomas Wakelin and Thomas Coyne had to be borne out overcome by the fatal after damp.

The men are seen in the No. 1 level.

Several Chinamen, W. Forest and W. Hay were found and will shortly be up as soon as a new relay can be put in the No. 1 shaft.

THE FIRE ENGINES STILL AT WORK.

The two fire engines are still pumping water on the burning debris at the bottom of No. 2 shaft. Steam and smoke still come rolling up No. 2 shaft although five streams are constantly playing on it.

All the men are out of No. 3 level, except Arch. Muir. It is most probable that more bodies will be brought up about 6 p. m.

THE LAST SAD RITES.

A number of the dead were interred to-day. Thus beginning the last sad rites of the after-damp calamity. Samuel Hudson was buried at 3 p. m., Rev. Mr. Good, the Odd Fellow's and Masons performing the ceremonies.

FEAR OF FURTHER DESTRUCTION.

It is feared that the effect of the after damp is still so great in the pit that it will be impossible to check it. The fear now is that the gas may run to the fire and make our terrible calamity worse. Andrew Hunter's body has just came up and more are shortly expected.

BODIES IN SIGHT.

The body brought up this afternoon was that of Andrew Hunter, the mule driver in No. 1 level. Six other bodies were seen there.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Scott, of Wellington, one of the searching and rescuing party was carried out insensible. He recovered his senses under careful medical treatment. He is now (4:20 p. m.) doing well. No hope now of saving any more.

ADDITIONAL BODIES RECOVERED.

NANAIMO, May 7.—The additional bodies recovered up to 9 p. m., yesterday were John Woobank, Copely Woobank and three Chinamen from No. 3 level, and John Meakin, sr., and Joseph Forest from No. 1. Exploring under Messrs. Bryden, Scott, McGregor, Randle and Little commenced at 6 a. m., to-day without any result. The afterdamp is too strong. Working and exploring parties of 30 men, under Scott and McGregor went down again at 11 a. m. Bratticing has been commenced, but is without the risk of a further explosion. The fire-engine is doing good work. The fire is likely to be thoroughly extinguished shortly. Very bad weather; rain is falling in torrents and high winds prevail.

NO MORE BODIES FOUND.

NANAIMO, May 7, 1 p. m.—A party, including Messrs. Prior and Bryden, which went down at six this morning to explore No. 1 Level, came up before noon and reported that no more bodies had been found. On account of the after damp they were unable to penetrate further into the mine than the party which went down yesterday. While down the after damp backed up towards the shaft and its effects were felt rather severely before they got out.

NO MORE RISKS.

It has been decided to take no further risks and no more explorations will be made till the fire has been put out.

THE FIRE GOING DOWN.

The fire appears to be going down, but is still burning and the air pit mouth smoking.

After this it will be necessary, on account of decomposition, to place the bodies in coffins before bringing them to the surface.

BODIES RECOVERED.

Thirty-six bodies of white miners have so far been recovered and 14 of Chinamen. There still remains in the different shafts the bodies of over sixty white men and boys and about an equal number of Chinese. The total number of those who lost their lives by the catastrophe will be in the neighborhood of 175 to 180. It will be some time before all are recovered.

Amongst the lost is Mr. S. H. Meyers, who was the Labor candidate at the general election last July.

SYMPATHETIC EXPRESSIONS.

In response to the cablegram to London, Mr. Robins received from the directors a dispatch sympathizing with him, the bereaved and the distressed, and urging him to render every assistance in his power.

The generous action of the Victoria Council in voting so promptly the sum of $1000 in aid of the sufferers is favorably commented upon. The action, however, is but in keeping with the fame of the Queen City for the large hearted generosity of her people.

Mr. Richard Alexander, manager of the Hastings Saw Mill Company, wired Mayor Gibson that $250 had been deposited to his credit. A message was also received from John Rosenfeld & Son, of San Francisco, subscribing, by telegraph, the sum of $1000. Other places in the province, New Westminster, Vancouver and the government, are set to be heard from. The condition of many of the bereaved widows and orphans is such as demands the heartfelt sympathy of all. One touch of grief makes human nature akin is to-day as applicable to this city as it was to Vancouver last year; to Chicago in 1871; to St. John, N.B., in 1872; to Hull, Que., and many other places within our own borders. Sympathy is well enough in its place, but it does not go far enough; it does not feed the hungry nor clothe the naked. The calamity is undoubtedly the most serious and far reaching that has ever occurred on the continent, and rarely has it been equalled in the magnitude of its appalling consequences beyond the Atlantic.

REMAINS TO BE IDENTIFIED.

Each body as it was recovered was conveyed to the cage, where it was enveloped in canvas and brought to the surface. On reaching the mouth of the shaft a white sheet is carefully placed over the mangled form which is then laid on a stretcher and conveyed to an adjacent workshop, where the name, age and other particulars are entered in a register. The body is then taken to the old school house, where it is stripped, washed and properly laid out, when it is ready to be claimed by relatives.

THE YALE LIBEL CASE.

Its History up to the Present Time—Interesting Legal Points Raised.

As many of our readers are aware, the libel case of Wise vs. Tuttle, Felix Bossi, Revesbech, Elliott, Stott, Crotty and Irwin has been before the Courts in this city for some time. A re-hearing of the case was opened in the Supreme Court a short time since. Mr. Theo. Davie was solicitor for Wise; and Mr J. Roland Hett for all the defendants except Messrs. Stott and Crotty. The case being one of unusual interest we herewith give a resume thereof:

This was an action for libel, claiming $5,000 damages against the defendants jointly, commenced as to all the defendants, except Irwin, by writ issued September, 1885; and as to Irwin, by writ issued October, 1885. The libel alleged consisted of a memorial, signed by all the defendants and some thirty other persons, residents of Yale, addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, complaining of the conduct of Wise, Police Constable stationed at Yale, and requesting his removal. In November, 1885, a separate charge of libel against Irwin, in respect of a letter signed "Junius," published by him in that month, was allowed to be added to the action by order of Mr. Justice Crease. The action was tried at Victoria on the 6th and 7th October last, before the Chief Justice and a special jury. No evidence was offered against Stott and Crotty. A verdict was found for the plaintiff (Wise) against the defendants, Tuttle, Bossi, Revesbech, Elliott and Irwin, jointly, for $2,000, and against the defendant Irwin separately for $500. Judgment was signed on the 11th October, 1886. On the same day notices of application for a new trial and of appeal were given on behalf of Tuttle, Bossi, Revesbech, and Elliott. Executions having been issued, the Chief Justice, on the 12th October, ordered a stay of further proceedings for two days; that the defendants Tuttle, Bossi, Revesbech and Elliott, should forthwith pay to Mr. Theo. Davie $295.21, plaintiff's costs; that Mr. Davie should undertake to repay the same if ordered, and that the said defendants should give security for $2,000, the damages recovered against them, and $200 to meet the costs of appeal, in case they should be ordered to pay the same. The costs, ($295.21,) were paid on the 14th October, 1886.

On the 19th October, 1886, a secret arrangement was made between Mr. T. Davie, Achille Bossi, Felix Bossi and Mr. S. Perry Mills, representing the latter, under which $500 was paid to Wise, and a bond for $1,550 given to him by the Bossis; equalling together the $2,000 verdict with $50 additional costs. On the 21st October, in pursuance of the Chief Justice's order, a bond for $2,200 was given to Wise by Tuttle and Messrs. Loewen & Erb, who were kept in ignorance of the arrangement made with the Bossis. In January, 1887, Mr. Richards, Q. C., moved in the Full Court, (Crease, McCreight and Walkem, Justices,) on behalf of Tuttle, Felix Bossi, Revesbech and Elliott, for a new trial; and, on the 11th January, a new trial was ordered as to those defendants, on the ground that the Chief Justice, at the trial, had incorrectly ruled that the memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor was not a communication of qualified privilege. On the 17th January application was made, on behalf of Wise, to vary the order for a new trial, but the application was dismissed. On the same day an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada against the order for a new trial was commenced on behalf of Wise. In April, 1887, the appeal was abandoned. The arrangement made by Messrs. Davie, Mills and the Bossi was kept private until 21st April, 1887, when Mr. Mills informed Mr. Hett that Mr. Felix Bossi had settled the action. On the 27th of April, Mr. Justice Walkem made an order amending the pleadings. On the 29th April the plaintiff appealed against the order before a Divisional Court. The Divisional Court, (McCreight and Crease, Justices,) affirmed Mr. Justice Walkem's order generally, but struck out a plea of the judgment recovered against Irwin, because it had not been pleaded within eight days after the order for a new trial.

The new trial took place at Victoria, on 2nd and 3rd May, instant, before Mr. Justice Walkem, and a special jury. Mr. T. Davie was counsel for Wise; Mr. Richards, Q. C., and Mr. Hett, for Tuttle and Elliott; Mr. Mills for Felix Bossi, and Mr. Walls for Revesbech. In the course of the trial the learned judge, being of opinion that Wise had, in October, 1886, released Felix Bossi upon the request of Mr. T. Davie, struck the name of Felix Bossi out of the proceedings, leaving Tuttle, Elliott and Revesbech as defendants. The jury returned the following verdict: (1) That a libel was published; (2) Was malicious; (3) Damages for plaintiff, $500; (4) That they did not think the payment of $500 by Bossi was intended to relieve any other defendants.

Mr. Richards submitted that Wise, having released Felix Bossi, the other defendants, being joint *tort feasors*, or *wrong doers*, were thereby discharged, by operation of law, quoting in support of the position Thurman vs. Wild, 11, Adolphus & Ellis, p. 453; Skinner's Reports, p. 391.

Mr. Justice Walkem considered that the release of Felix Bossi was not a discharge of the other defendants.

Mr. Hett contended that a judgment for $2000, and costs, stood recorded against Irwin, in respect of the publication of the memorial, no damages could be recovered against the other defendants, his *co-tort feasors*, and that the court could take notice of the judgment recorded in the action, although not specially pleaded.

Mr. Justice Walkem directed that the plaintiff should move for judgment on Thursday, 5th May, instant, when that question, the matter of costs, and the delivery up of Messrs. Loewen & Erb's bond could be considered.

Mr. T. Davie moved for judgment on 5th May; Mr. Hett and Mr. Walls, opposed, arguing that Wise having already a judgment for $2,000 against Irwin, in respect to the libel complained of, could not recover damages against any others who had published the libel jointly with him; the rule of law being that for one wrong damages may be recovered once only; and that the receipt of $500 from Felix Bossi, irrespective of the judgment, was a complete discharge of the whole cause of action.

Mr. T. Davie quoted in support of the position that separate judgments can be obtained against joint libellers, Purnell v. Great Western Railway Co., 1, Q. B. D. page 636; Fresco v. May; 2, Foster & Finlayson and Odger on libel.

Mr. Hett quoted King v. Hoare, 13 M. & W. 494; Wallace v. Kensall, 7 M & W. 264; Bird v. Randall, 3 Burrows, 1,345; Kendall v. Hamilton, C. P. D. 403, and 4 appeal cases, Brinsden v. Harries, 7 C. P., 547; Buckland v. Johnson, 23, L. J. C. P., 234; Supreme Court Canada re. points, vol. 10; Addison on Torts.

Judgment was reserved.

COWICHAN ELECTION.

The Government Candidate Completely Snowed Under.

Mr. Fry the Successful Candidate—The Vote Polled.

The ballots recorded in the Cowichan district were counted on Saturday by Returning Officer Mr. Wilbur, at Somenos. It was found that the vote stood thus:

Fry	98
Sutton	83
Evans	74

Mr. Sutton was the straight government candidate. The faithful had been urged by the *Colonist* to rally round Mr. Sutton. The electors were implored not to prove themselves recreant to the memory of the late Premier, whom the oracle claimed had done so much for the district which he had represented so long and so faithfully. Mr. Fry was charged with being an out and out Oppositionist. He was characterized as an ingrate. Many other opprobrious names were applied to him. The Hon. John Robson—the missionary of the ministerial party—visited the district and implored the electors to record their ballots for the government protege—Mr. Sutton. However, the free and independent paid but little heed to the hon. gentleman's admonitions, for out of the 255 votes polled the beggarly number of 83 only were recorded for the government candidate, as against 172 polled for the opposition. THE TIMES espoused the cause of Mr. Evans, as we believed him in every way a worthy man for the position. The result is a disappointing one to the government and its claquers. They had built great expectations on the result in Cowichan, where it was claimed their candidate would have an easy walk over. The electors evidently did not forget the insult offered them by the government in connnection with the Municipalities Act and the granting of liquor licenses in defiance of the wishes of the people most interested, or the local licensing board. It is another proof that the people will not allow their interests to be trifled with with impunity. Mr. Fry is an old and a highly esteemed resident in the district, and no doubt will prove himself to be an efficient representative.

A Big Case Decided.

The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* of the 6th inst., says that off and on for the past three or four weeks Chief Justice Jones has been listening to the arguments pro and con in the case of the ship John Rosenfeld vs. the tug Tacoma. It will be remembered that some months ago, while the tug was towing the ship from Nanaimo to the sea, she towed her onto a rock into the Gulf of Georgia, where she still remains. The ship was a new and fine vessel valued at $75,000, and the property of John Rosenfeld and others of San Francisco. The owners of the ship claimed that the accident was due to the carelessness and negligence of the officers of the tug, and commenced action against the owners of the tug to recover damages. Under the law, the damages recoverable cannot exceed the appraised valuation of the tug. Yesterday afternoon Chief Justice Jones announced his decision. He gave the owners of the ship a verdict for $12,000 and costs, which will amount to a very large sum, probably $8000 or $10,000. In his findings the Chief Justice threw all the blame for the accident on the tug, the pilot, and the captain of the tug, for stranding the ship, but at the same time criticised the master of the Rosenfeld for quitting the vessel and abandoning her without taking the proper steps to get her off the rocks. The case will probably be appealed to the Supreme Court of Washington Territory, and probably to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Discriminating in Freight Rates.

At a recent interview held in Ottawa between Messrs. Van Horne and Olds, of the C. P. R., and the representatives of the Northwest and this province, the question of freight rates was very thoroughly discussed. Mr. Van Horne claimed that no injustice had been done Manitoba, but he stated that in British Columbia the rates had been high. He expected that when the new tariff sheet was issued there would be a considerable reduction in the existing rates. He also estimated that passenger rates in the mountains would be reduced to a uniform rate of 5c. per mile. The freight rate charged between Vancouver and Ashcroft, for instance, is as follows (The top figures denote the classification):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
160,	134,	108,	80,	72,	60,	44,	48,	60,	37.

The distance in milage is 197. To Kamloops, a distance of 212 miles, the rates are:

184, 154, 122, 92, 82, 69, 50, 53, 69, 41.

To Revelstoke, a distance of 371 miles, a rate is quoted of:

238, 198, 160, 220, 108, 90, 64, 66, 90, 53.

And to Donald, 450 miles:

206, 222, 178, 134, 120, 102, 72, 72, 102, 50.

The Winnipeg rate, a distance of 1,472 miles, is:

537, 449, 359, 270, 243, 206, 143, 135, 206, 121.

The distance to Port Arthur from Vancouver is 1,902 miles, and the rates given are 592, 495, 394, 296, 266, 235, 164, 149, 235, 138. [The figures in each case range according to the classification.] Local shippers here are puzzled to understand how it comes that freight can be taken from San Francisco to Port Moody and hauled thence close upon 1,800 miles to Minneapolis at a rate ranging from 60 to 70c. per 100 pounds. The rate to shippers in this city to Winnipeg alone on the same description being $2.43 and $3.59 respectively. We are aware that terminal points have a great advantage over inland points and places where no competition exists, but the difference between the rates quoted is so great that one is forced to the conclusion that unfair discrimination does exist. The local rates to points not quoted by us between Vancouver and Donald are considered as out of all proportion. A change in these rates in the interest of the road, and for the country's prosperity, is desirable, and no doubt will be granted by the company.

The Behring Sea Fisheries.

A San Francisco dispatch states that Messrs. L. N. Handy & Co., owners of the schooner San Diego, which was seized in Behring sea last year, have received from Washington a copy of the brief filed with President Cleveland by their attorney, Mr. Evans, and also a letter from Mr. Evans, in which he states that the British vessels which were seized about the same time have been released as a result of diplomatic correspondence.

From Washington it is reported that a Mr. Evans, of San Francisco is in that city on important business on behalf of several vessel owners and merchants of the Pacific coast interested in seal fisheries. He contends that the policy pursued to the close of the last fishing season, and the recent action at Washington, have resulted in giving the seal hunting industry of British Columbia a decided advantage over that of our Pacific Coast, and advocates reservation of the seal islands for breeding purposes exclusively, leaving all seal catching to be carried on in open waters sufficiently remote from the St. Paul and St. George islands and under the proper supervision to prevent the [illegible] or destruction of the fishery.

The C. P. R. in Trisco.

San Francisco *Post*: The action of the Canadian Pacific Railroad in issuing a general tariff at rates greatly below those adopted by the American roads, to go into effect on the 5th of May, was no surprise to the domestic companies. The latter cannot meet the new schedule, since they have based all their arguments in favor of a suspension of the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State law. The advantage of the Canadian Pacific is palpable. The long and short haul clause of the law does not affect them, because their local business is all without the jurisdiction of the Inter-State Commission. The principal competitor the Canadian Pacific will have to deal with is the Pacific Mail. In some instances the new rail rates are lower than those offered by the steamship company. Take wool, for example. The Pacific Mail has made a rate of $1.50 on that commodity to New York, but the Canadian Pacific comes along and offers to carry wool to Boston for the same figure. Boston is the great wool market, and the water line must either come down on its tariff materially or yield to its rival the profitable wool business. As to time between San Francisco and New York the Canadian Pacific has not much advantage over the water route. Freight shipped by water to Port Moody and thence by rail will reach New York in twenty-two days, or only five days less than the time by Pacific Mail. It is the opinion of railroad people that the water route will make rates so low that the saving of five days's time in transit will be no item to shippers. Freight traffic between here and Chicago will be completely at the mercy of the Canadian Pacific. A heroic remedy would be to meet the Canadian Pacific rates and thus throw upon the commission the responsibility of saying whether its members will be willing to so interpret an American law as to throw all the business into the hands of a foreign rival.

Watch him Squirm.

It will be amusing to watch the *Colonist* squirm out of the position it has taken on the Cowichan contest. The chameleon cannot change its color any faster than the organ can change its views, when circumstances demand it. Mr. Fry, the M. P. P., will very probably be treated with more respect than Mr. Fry the candidate, who was spoken of as a "traitor," a "friend in disguise," &c. It will be remembered now by the organ that Mr. Fry announced himself a supporter of the Government, and his record as a consistent friend of the powers that be will be pointed to as a sure indication of the course he will "pursue" in the House. Its impolitic abuse will be conveniently forgotten, and nothing will be said of Hon. John Robson's missionary efforts in the district on behalf of Mr. Sutton. The organ will squirm and wriggle as it has often squirmed and wriggled before, but it will not blind the people to the fact that its influence in Cowichan has forever departed. Its opposition to Messrs. Gordon and Fry was one of the principal factors that secured the election of both gentlemen. As an enemy the *Colonist* is an invaluable friend.

COMING HOME TO ROOST.

Mr. Fry, M. P. P., Opposition Member for Cowichan.

Mr. Fry, as stated elsewhere, has been elected for Cowichan. In respect to his attitude towards the government, we quote the *Colonist*:

"The fact that Mr. Fry and Mr. Evans are boon companions of the opposition organ in this city, and are treated in its columns to unstinted praise, ought to be sufficient evidence to the electors of Cowichan district that those two gentlemen are rowing in the same boat and that their only object is to defeat the government candidate."—*Colonist*, April 21st.

"We are prepared to state that Mr. Fry is not and has never been loyal to the party now in power. Nay, there need be no hesitation in asserting that he is sailing under false colors, that he is an enemy in disguise. * * * That he is so regarded by the government is well known, the present Premier having repeatedly stated that he would rather see Mr. Evans elected than Mr. Fry!"—*Colonist*, April 29.

"It has been publicly stated through the press that Mr. Fry is not the government's choice, and they do not recognize in him a friend. * * * If the electors of Cowichan desire to express their confidence in the present, and also record their approval of the late government, they can only do so by returning Mr. Sutton."—*Colonist*, May 3.

Always Blundering.

The statement in the *Colonist* this morning that Hon. Mr. Robson did not arrive on the scene of the Nanaimo disaster "from an electioneering tour in Cowichan" is wilfully false. The honorable gentleman was in Cowichan, in the interest of Mr. Sutton, on Tuesday and Wednesday, and on Thursday morning proceeded on the nobler mission to Nanaimo. The fact that he came to Victoria on Wednesday evening does not affect the statement made by us. "The cod on the *Colonist* staff," if he persists in his silly "criticisms," will make himself the laughing stock of the city. We advise him to remove the beam from his own eye.

District Meeting.

The annual district meeting of the Methodist Church was held at New Westminster on Wednesday, Rev. C. Watson presiding. The business was of a routine character. Assurances were given of substial progress upon the various circuits and stations, and strong hopes were entertained of still greater progress in the future. Westminster reported a cheering increase of membership and of connexional funds, which elicited strong commendation and applause. Other circuits have been favored also with increased members and funds.

Disallowance.

Says the Ottawa *Free Press*: But the fact remains that not one of the Tory members elected in Manitoba and the Northwest Territory pledged to vote against the government on the disallowance question is prepared to carry out his pledge. They all want to shirk the issue and to excuse the policy of the ministers whom they support. Until the verdict given at the polls is reversed the outside world must adhere to the conclusion that Manitoba does not want railway competition.

The W. & N. P. R. R.

Mr. A. P. Macdonald writes us that he is still in Ottawa and hopeful of being able to secure the land grant for his projected railway—the Winnipeg and Northern Pacific Railroad, the coast terminus of which is to be at Fort Simpson. He wants 6,400 a mile from Winnipeg to Lac La Biche, 10,000 a mile from there to Peace River, and 12,000 acres a mile from Peace River to Fort Simpson. If he is successful 150 miles will be constructed this summer.

Paralysis of the Brain.

Charles Bush, engineer of the fire brigade, who was yesterday attacked with paralysis of the brain, was afterwards removed to the Royal Hospital. For the last few days he has been complaining of [illegible] and [illegible] and it is feared that [illegible] recovery.

The Recent Blockades.

In referring to the recent blockades in the mountains on the line of the C. P. R. the Calgary *Tribune* on the 2nd states that recently the company discharged a large number of men, who had been working there all spring, leaving only six men on each section, or one man for every mile of road, and although there are three hundred discharged men at Donald awaiting the arrival of the pay car, there were only very few men employed clearing the track. These men worked very hard and faithfully, at one time 40 hours in a stretch without sleep. The trouble occurred in the Beaver Canyon, and was caused by rain washing down the earth and stone. West of this there were a number of small slides, and at Bear Creek one fifty feet long and from four to six feet deep occurred. In one of these places a projecting stick or rock broke 47 panes of glass out of the train and tore off beading and mouldings along the whole train. As this occurred in the night, it gave the passengers considerable discomfort. With the small force of men employed, and small slides occurring very frequently, it is almost impossible for trains to be got through on time. It is said that Chinamen are to be employed on the road between Donald and the coast.

Stock-Raising Capabilities.

Following up the controversy as to the cattle-raising capabilities of the Canadian Northwest, Mr. W. A. Baillie-Grohman not unnaturally characterises the statements of Mr. Rufus Hatch, upon which we commented recently, as "extravagantly erroneous and misleading." No better refutation of them, as Mr. Baillie-Grohman remarks, could possibly be found than in the words of that well-known expert appointed by Mr. Hatch's own government at Washington—namely, Mr. E. V. Smalley, who in 1885 wrote:

The Canadian Northwest is destined to produce a large beef surplus west of the Rocky Mountains. In the region drained by the Upper Columbia river (now known as the Kootenay district) there are extensive grass tracts unoccupied by herds. The climate is much milder than that of the country east of the Rockies, and will undoubtedly afford a profitable field for stock raisers when the completion of the Canadian Pacific gives a direct outlet to markets.

Do not let it be forgotten, too, that over 300,000 head of cattle were last year driven from Wyoming and Montana through this "home of the polar bear" by the "cute countrymen of Mr. Hatch himself.

Northwest Missions.

A correspondent writes: On the 20th ult. the ministers and probationers of the Port Simpson district of the Methodist church, met at Port Simpson. The various missions were reported in a prosperous condition, the increase in membership being over 100. The subscriptions to the missionary society show an advance on last year of over 35 per cent., at one mission of 100 per cent over last year. During the year a church has been erected at Gold Harbor, Queen Charlotte Islands, and a school house at Kit-ze-Yuela. A band of musical instruments was procured for the Greenville mission, Naas river. There is also in course of erection a fine church at Greenville. It is hoped a new church will be begun in the coming conference year at Port Essington. At Port Simpson there is a home for girls, where 20 are trained, and a boys' orphanage on the Naas. In both of these houses the inmates are clothed and fed without any support from the government. The Glad Tidings is still doing good work, having traveled over 9000 miles during the year.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it.

Wrong as Usual.

The dizzy editor of the organ of four virtues—brag, swagger, mendacity and inflation—last Sunday informed the public that the case of A. P. Clark, for alleged forgery, was remanded till Saturday, May 6th. May 6th was Friday, and the case will not come up till Monday next. So the "big head" is incorrect in both cases. "And only think of it—the *Colonist*, with its loud brayings, which itself only considers "reliable," would deceive those spectators interested in the forgery case into wending their way in to-day's terrific windstorm to the Supreme Court, only to be disappointed for their trouble. We can state that the case will come up Monday next.

The Nanaimo Disaster.

Portland *Oregonian*: The disaster at Nanaimo is one of those dreadful incidents which expose the limitations to man's control of the forces of nature. There was every possible care to flood the mine with pure air. Vigilance was constant in every reasonable form. And yet we have a catastrophe so dreadful that it will shock the whole world. A generation not content with the treasures of the earth, but which must delve for those that lie beneath the earth, which shares every sea with every storm that blows, and which harnesses the lightning and rides apace with the winds, cannot always escape the penalties of temerity.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard*.

The Nanaimo Sufferers.

The St. George's Society, at its meeting last night, passed a resolution authorizing the Secretary to forward to Mayor Gibson a letter of condolence with the Nanaimo sufferers, and requesting Mayor Fell to open a subscription list in their behalf, to which the society would subscribe $100. This prompt action on the

CANADA-JAPAN ROU

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Direct Line Steamers

A letter in the Winnipeg Free Press from the pen of Principal Grant, of Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario, who has just returned from a visit to Japan, and who is well known in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada, has the following to say in regard to the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canada-Japan route:

"Referring to the current time tables of the Canadian Pacific Railway, I find that the fastest train from Montreal to Vancouver leaves Montreal on March 9th, and reaches Vancouver on March 13th, a run of 88 miles per hour. Leaving Montreal on April 20th, a. m. it reaches Vancouver on April 25th, p. m., 45 and 53 hours respectively. For the return the same leaving Vancouver on May 4th, and reaching London on July 11th, the passengers on July 10th—i. e. 44 and 52 days respectively. Now, allowing that

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMERS

make 13½ knots on the Pacific—a speed often attained on that route even by the P. and O. boats—that the mail from Japan could be delivered in London in 28 days, or 25 days from Shanghai—a speed easily maintained on a first-class steamer, and perfectly safe in all lines, with easy gradients, and curves, from ocean to ocean by the Canadian Pacific, and that the Atlantic steamers to Liverpool, as under the contract, would reach London at between 13 and 14 days, and passengers—for both travel together on this route—will reach London from Shanghai in three or four days less.

Next, as to Hongkong, you will see that mails could be placed in Hongkong by the P. and O. Company in 20 days, and in another place in 28 or 29 days. Our [illegible] acceleration of speed" are [illegible] not identical, for I calculate [illegible] fil your assertion, an increase of about 2½ knots over the [illegible] would be necessary, and [illegible] called for by the new [illegible] the P. and O. [illegible] throughout the [illegible] such calculations, [illegible] that, if "a slight [illegible] would have produced [illegible] sults, the P. and O. [illegible] for years enjoyed [illegible] per annum for carr[illegible] China mails, should [illegible] public the benefit [illegible] ment, while making [illegible] should not have [illegible] being delivered within [illegible] tion? At present [illegible] from 25 to 27 days [illegible] Brindisi, and 44 to [illegible] I maintain that by [illegible]

MAILS AND

would result Hongkong [illegible] days. In substitution [illegible] it is not my wish in [illegible] ate or minimize the [illegible] and usefulness of [illegible] merely to point out [illegible] affording a means of [illegible] plemental to that [illegible] the maintenance of [illegible] be exceedingly risky [illegible] claims to place us in [illegible] munication with Japan [illegible] must command the [illegible] ernment and people [illegible] matter of Imperial [illegible] conveyance and com[illegible] routes should each [illegible] street. An alternative [illegible] parture by such [illegible] first-class quality as [illegible] Japan; commerce [illegible] and when this girdle [illegible] 23d also on [illegible] Australasia, is established [illegible] of the Empire will be [illegible] present, dependent [illegible] those distant possessions [illegible] one long and easily [illegible] communication.

Archbishop Taché [illegible] still very weak [illegible] room.

A special from St. John, N. B., [illegible] the seal fisheries [illegible]

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, May 13, 1887.

The Governor General has disallowed an act respecting the collection of freight and wharfage and warehouse charges passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature.

During the first three months of this year 5000 immigrants landed at Halifax, over 500 more than came during the whole twelve months of last year. If the politicians will just keep quiet for a little while some of these people will stop in Canada.

It is stated by the Government superintendent that there are now on the grazing grounds of the Northwest 100,000 cattle, 25,000 sheep and 10,000 horses. These numbers, he declares, are seventy-five per cent. over those of the previous year.

One of the greatest ironclads of the British navy was launched on the 9th inst. from the Elswick works of Sir W. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co. The ship—a twin screw steel armor-plate—is [illegible] displacement of 10,470 tons, and engines of 12,000 horse power, was named H.M.S. Victoria.

The Dominion bank statement of last month shows that the circulation increased $[illegible] over the same month last year, while the deposits increased $1,000,000, while over $[illegible] less—These are indicative of business activity and a healthy state of commerce.

It was the question not grant the [illegible] in the bank of [illegible] which asked for [illegible] which visited Ottawa [illegible] the [illegible] encouragement [illegible] industry in Canada [illegible] The investment [illegible] dollars of capital [illegible] quality shortly follo[illegible]

The Montreal [illegible] that the forest [illegible] in the Quebec [illegible] that the Liberal [illegible] ing strength rather [illegible] the session pro[illegible] rise for contests, [illegible] un's power then [illegible] ore that of Mr[illegible]

The Canadian [illegible] association have [illegible] that they are [illegible] and the United States [illegible] ch [illegible] y [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NANAIMO'S CALAMITY.

More Bodies Recovered Yesterday--Exploring Parties.

A Fire Engine Disabled--Burial Ceremonies--No Papa Now.

From Monday's Daily.

The fire in the No. 2 shaft continues to burn and the engines are still pumping water on the debris. The fire has considerable hold and in the south return it is not yet out; nor has the fire in the engine gallery been conquered as yet. On Friday night the V. C. Co. had to attach the water tanks to the cages to haul up the water as there was a great accumulation of water then at the bottom of the No 1.

EXPLORING PARTIES

have been down as far as possible in the workings, but so far no bodies have been sent up. E. G. Prior came up at 11 a. m., and a large party of men under the leadership of Messrs. Scott and Little of the Wellington collieries, with a large force of men from the different mines of the district, for the purpose of, if possible, securing more of the victims from below. There is not the least hope of them reaching some of the men for a long time to come. Those men who were at work in the lower levels will have to lie there for a long time as the probabilities are that they are already below the level of the accumulated drainage of the whole mine. The pumps were known to be under water at the time of the explosion, and the immense quantity of water that has been thrown upon the fire since last Tuesday night, with the usual flow from the workings, must in all human probability have raised the water high up in the lower levels of the mine. Before those unfortunate miners can be got at, it will be necessary to pump out that accumulation of water. There is also some big cave-ins to be removed prior to any machinery being put in position. To attain such a result, it is known that while those shafts were being sunk the sinkers went through some small veins of coal and it is almost certain that the vast volume of fire that came up No. 2 shaft has set those small veins on fire. Should such be the case it will be highly necessary to ascertain in what condition those veins are before any proper ventilation of the present mine can safely be progressed with. As these fires, apart from the fire at the bottom, are highly dangerous, should gas, or fire damp exist in the mine now being explored.

THE NANAIMO FIRE BRIGADE

have worked heroically since the explosion. Members have been almost constantly on the scene and the Manual engine, and its contingent the Merryweather, have singly and unitedly thrown three or four streams of water constantly upon the fire. The sailors of the fleet of vessels now lying in our harbor have been working relays of men on the Manual engine, whilst the Nanaimo brigade have manned the steamer, which was a most arduous duty. During the week torrents of rain have fallen, and the position of the engine upon the beach compelled the company's volunteers to stand by the steamer night and day, to follow the flow of the tide in and out, so as to retain the suction of the engine in the tide-water, sometimes half way up to their middle in the salt water. The swell of this morning was caused by the high gale and compelled them to move the suction hose every few minutes and clean off the kelp and sea-weed which would collect around the suction cap. The drenching torrents of rain made their position most unenviable.

THE BURIAL CEREMONY.

The funeral of a number of the victims was commenced at an early hour this morning and the last sad rites consummated. It was near six o'clock before the burials were concluded. Eleven coffins have been lowered at one time. A large number of interments are expected to be held to-morrow. To-day was one of the most miserable days ever seen; rain, high winds and cold, inclement weather, more like March than May. The distress of the bereaved is heartrending. Wives and children mourning for the loss of the bread winners taken from them. Some of the men's wives have been so afflicted with the sad loss that fears are entertained that their mental faculties are almost past redemption. Small children crying, and telling passers bye that they have

NO PAPA NOW.

Mothers fondling the clothing and little mementoes of their lost boys. One young woman is not expected to live; the shock has so shaken her that convulsion after convulsion has all but blighted her bright young life. It is believed that her intended is amongst the victims of this fearful catastrophe.

Several of the miners had changed shift with their friends on that fatal afternoon and are numbered amongst the dead.

The damage done on the surface to the casual observer is but very little. The remnant of the fan house which must have cost about $25,000; the charred timbers of the bed frame still remain, amongst which lie the twisted machinery of the monster fan and the engine used for driving it. The small hoisting engine used for raising the rock from No. 2 shaft, which was being sunk to the lower seam at the time of the explosion was, by the most strenous efforts of the fire company, saved with very little damage, although it was encircled in the raving flames from No. 2 shaft for several hours. The wreck is really below, or the whole mine underground is literally torn to pieces. The approximate loss to the district is certainly not less than $400,000 to $500,000, and happening just as it has, during one of Nanaimo's busy times, for the coal demand has not been so good for the last two years as at present. Such delay has been occasioned by this terrible calamity that its effects cannot be approximately estimated.

OUT OF ORDER.

Since the above was written the steam fire engine has broken her pump, totally disabling her for further duty, until repaired, if such is possible. This will undoubtly delay the extinguishing of the flames below, as the little engine has been pumping water down the big shaft for exactly 48 consecutive hours, without any stoppages except of a few minutes while being moved up and down the beach as the tide ebbed and flowed. This break is a most serious affair, and like most accidents could not have happened at a more awkward time. The boys in red looked as though they had lost a faithful and well tried friend, and the

NO MORE BODIES

have been recovered to-day and their every movement is most problematical from its present appearances. The brave men who have risked their own lives in their heroic efforts to save their fellowmen, deserve their country's praise. Their devotion exceed by this calamity is unparalleled in the history of mining disasters. Nanaimo, a city whose people are universally known for their hospitality, and whose citizens are ever ready to assist the needy, has been heartrending to hear wives and mothers bewailing the loss of those dear ones, and many a tear stood in the eyes of tall strong men when told that all those wives had in this wide, wide world was down in that burning mine.

YOUNG WIVES

of but a few weeks could be seen wringing their hands, and looking with most abject despair at the vast column of black smoke rolling upwards towards the sunny clouds as if to assist them in casting an emblem of mourning over the whole country. May God grant that such a fearful calamity may never again darken the fair escutcheon of British Columbia's history.

THIRTY-FIVE BODIES RECOVERED.

SUNDAY, 2:30 p. m.—Early this morning the news was spread that the No. 1 level exploring party had discovered all the bodies in that level and that they would be brought up as expeditiously as possible. The explorers found the door closed in the level and barricaded, and had to burst it open, and there they found the bodies of twenty-five whitemen and ten Chinamen. On the door was written in chalk the following:

Five hours after the explosion. And again thirteen hours of misery. JOHN STEVENS.

Poor little Johnny! He was quite a favorite with all who knew him for his good nature and kind disposition. The work of the explorers was a most arduous one, as along the No. 1 level numerous cave-ins had occurred. Those men entombed in there had striven hard to protect themselves, but the fatal afterdamp had at last crept in upon them.

Your correspondent saw the bodies brought up the shaft and visited

THE MORGUE AND HOSPITAL.

There the poor fellows lay side by side in rows; not a man but what could be readily recognized by all who knew them. A large party visited the morgue from Victoria and the sight is such as will not readily be forgotten by those who were present. To-day is a day of sadness, and a gloom is upon our little town that long years will not erase. The following is a list of the dead brought up to-day: J Thomas, E Wilkins, J Milton, E Benton, J C Fallon, A Ellis, J Richards, Wm Bone, E Johns, J Thompson, J Bramley, Js, J Campbell, T Martin, J Wilson, J J Smith, D Morgan, D Ellis, G Bowden, more familiarly known in B. C. as Uncle George; G Simmons, J McGuffie, J Stevens, B Popplewell, W Gilbert, R Buffington, J Malcolm. No one can imagine how many broken-hearted wives and mothers there are, whose loved ones are gone forever from our midst, and who now are mourning amongst us for the irreparable loss sustained while in distant lands; many a loved one has had a dark dismal cloud of sorrow cast upon them for those loved laying dead in a far-off strange land. Yet let them know that kind friends have performed the last sad duties to their dead, with tear-stained eyes and choking hearts, and in many a case, where youth's young dream has been blighted ere they laid the remains in the tomb have imprinted a loving kiss upon their noble, manly brow, for the sake of a mother or the loved ones at home. It may help to cheer those at a distance when it is known that all that human aid could conceive of was done, and will still be done, by the people of Nanaimo.

FOR RE INS.

The V. C. Co's steam pump is connected with the hose and will commence to pump water this afternoon upon the fire in No. 2 shaft. The E. P. D. engine will at once be put in the machine shop of the V. C. Co. for repairs.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The work of rescuing the dead from the mine was continued without intermission all day yesterday. On Sunday night an exploring party penetrated to within 250 yards of the end of the new slope. Caves from the roofs and walls were very plentiful, and at the place where the caves were numerous explosion is thought to have occurred. It was impossible to go to the end of the slope on account of the after-damp. The bodies of fourteen whites and seven Chinamen were found in the old slope, a short distance from the spot where those found on Friday were discovered. They had evidently been making their way out and were stopped by a cave from the roof. The names of those recovered are: A Muir, H Brun or Brim, G Bartoledo, S H Myers, Malcolm McLean, Rod McDonald, W J Morgan, N Johns, F Allen, J Zermain, W Campbell, P Ducca, A V. Phillips and M Corcoran. They were removed to the school house to-day. The bodies in nearly every instance were much disfigured and somewhat decomposed.

The coroner's inquest begins to-day before Dr. Walkem. Mr. Eberts is representing the government and Mr. Drake the Vancouver Coal Co.

Miss Culligan died on Monday morning. Her death is the direct result of the shock received on viewing the body of young Lyons.

A Valuable Cargo.

The American bark Enos Soule, which sailed from Hongkong for this port on the 27th March, has a large and valuable cargo, composed of the following: 18,210 bags rice, 1,003 packages tea, 101 boxes firecrackers, 17 rice flour, 62 cases China ware, 2,731 boxes China wine, 151 cases opium, (valued at over $100,000) 690 cases oil, 216 bags beans, 24 bags peas, 50 cases joss sticks, 346 packages soy, 29 rolls matting, 8 bundles rattan, 33 boxes sugar, 52 bags sugar, 64 packages tobacco, and 2,005 assorted merchandise. This cargo is worth probably $200,000, the opium on board being alone valued at half of that sum. The Soule is now about due.

The Eliza Anderson.

Mr. Robert Kerr, general traffic superintendent of the C. P. R., and Mr. D. E. Brown, district freight and passenger agent, were up Puget Sound last week, and from a reliable source we learn that while there they made arrangements with the Washington Transportation Co. by which the steamer Eliza Anderson is to be employed in the service of the C. P. R. between Vancouver and Tacoma. The steamer will undergo a thorough overhauling and is expected to make her initial trip under C. P. R. management about the latter part of the present month.

Militia General Orders.

The *Canada Gazette* of the 30th April contains the following militia general orders:

B. C. Brigade of Garrison Artillery, No. 4 Battery, Victoria.—2nd Lieutenant Louis Garcia Dumbleton is hereby removed from the list of officers of the active for non-attendance at drill.

New Westminster Rifle Company—To be captain, provisionally: Edwin Bayer Scoullar, vice Adolphus Peel who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank as a second lieut. To be lieutenant, provisionally: Lawrence Leander Louis, vice Bonsor, retired.

Dangerously Ill.

Mr. Le Bossuet, a Tacoma merchant and a member of the rod-way firm of M. L. Bossuet & Co., of that city, is lying dangerously ill at the Clarence. Mr. Le Bossuet came up from San Francisco on the steamer Queen City on Thursday last, and was taken ill on the boat. He is an elderly gentleman and is highly respected in Tacoma. He is accompanied by his wife.

THE MURNE MURDER.

The Awful Tragedy at New Westminster.

Wm. Shearer, who murdered James E. Murne on Friday morning at New Westminster, was an employee of Contractor Hamilton, for whom he was helping to unload a scow load of lumber at the time of the murder. Charles A. Carroll, who was working with Shearer, gives the following account of the tragedy:

"I was unloading a scow of lumber at the C. P. R. wharf this morning. Wm. Shearer, the accused, was working with me. I noticed a strange man leaning against one of the piles on the wharf about thirty feet from me. I saw Shearer leave the scow and go up the slip on to the wharf. I turned to my work, and shortly afterward I heard someone cry, 'He's killing me.' I turned and saw the stranger, pursued by Shearer, running across the wharf. I saw Shearer striking at the man, and saw the victim fall. I rushed on to the wharf and saw Shearer throw away a knife in the river and walk towards Contractor Hamilton and give himself up. I went over to the wounded man and he asked me to go for a doctor, which I did."

James E. Murne lived in Semiahmoo and had come to New Westminster two days before the murder. He is about 45 years of age and well known in the province. He owns a logging camp near Point Roberts and keeps a general store at Semiahmoo. The prisoner also lives in Semiahmoo, having a wife and family there. He is a man, apparently not over 30 years of age, and is about 6 feet tall. He is reported to be very hard of hearing. At the time he gave himself up, being asked why he committed the deed, the prisoner answered, "he was the plague of my life." There is a rumor afloat that the murdered man had caused much misery in the prisoner's family, and ruined him financially.

British Columbia's Exports.

The Tacoma *Ledger* publishes a complete table of the exports of coal and lumber from Puget Sound for the month of April, which it is claimed aggregates the largest tonnage in coal and shipment of lumber for any one month on record. In March, the exports of lumber amounted to 27,249,043 feet, and 44,889 tons of coal. The April shipments were 28,552,735 feet of lumber and 44,595 tons of coal. The value of the coal amounts to $162,578, and the lumber to $397,444 and merchandise $95,000, making a total for the month of $655,022.

From British Columbia to coastwise and foreign ports, the following quantities of lumber were taken coastwise and to foreign ports in sailing vessels. They were principally from Burrard Inlet:

VESSELS.	FEET.
Bark Alice Muir	860,000
Bark Dan Nicholas	677,000
Bark Dilbar	961,000
Bark Columbus	800,000
Ship Wm A Campbell	1,300 000
Bark St Lawrence	800,000
Ship Shannon	902,000
Total feet lumber	5,950,000

The coal shipments from Departure Bay and Nanaimo for the month amounted to 25,218 tons and was carried in the following vessels:

VESSELS.	TONS.
Ship Glory of the Seas	3,387
Ship John A Briggs	3,000
Ship Carrollton	3,275
Ship Sintram	2,275
Ship John Redmond	2,300
Ship Iroquois	2,300
Ship Ocean King	2,800
Ship Harry Morse	2,084
Bark Don Carlos	1,023
Total tons coal	25,218

To carry the above coal and lumber 23,016 tons were engaged.

Victoria K. of L.

A petition was presented in the Commons from Onward Assembly, No. 3107, Knights of Labor, Victoria, B. C., severally praying for the passing of an act providing that any terms or stipulations, other than the rendering of an equivalent for wages, insisted upon or demanded by employers in the engagement of employees, should be declared null and void, and that any attempt at their exaction should be declared a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment for a specific period, on proof and conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, and from the same Assembly, praying for the passage of an Employers' Liability Act.

Also from Mr. John Hendry and others of New Westminster, by Mr. Donald Chisholm, praying for the passing of an act empowering them to construct a railway between Semiahmoo Bay and Township 16, in the District of New Westminster, to some point on the south bank of the Fraser river.

Serious Accident.

During the storm on Saturday afternoon, Henry Lawrence, who lives on the Burnside Road, went to look at a tree that had been blown down about forty yards from the road. He had scarcely arrived at the spot when another tree was blown down and falling across his person pinned him to the earth. Fortunately, a lady saw his position, and procuring assistance, he was liberated after some difficulty. He was severely bruised about the hips and has since suffered the most extreme agony. It was at first feared that he had received fatal internal injuries, but Dr. Hall is hopeful that he will recover.

From the West Coast.

The steamer Woodside came in from the west coast yesterday afternoon. A rich gold find is reported from Bear river and about $15,000 in yellow dust came up in charge of the captain. The mines are worked exclusively by Chinese, who are keeping the thing quiet. A gang of fifty Chinese will leave this week to swell the already large number at present there. A number of years ago there was a small mining excitement at Bear river, but the pay never seemed to warrant white men working it permanently. We are led to believe that the diggings are rich.

The Hospital Fund.

The Jubilee Hospital Committee met to-day at 11 a. m., at the rooms of the Board of Trade. The reports from the several canvassers showed a total collection of $15,081, with several still to be heard from. The committee will continue its labors until the full amount of $20,000 has been procured. The generous contributions of our citizens are highly creditable.

Severely Censured.

A correspondent writing to the *Free Press* signing himself Nanaimoite severely censures the *Colonist* for its untrue statements in reference to the treatment given the wounded at the recent Nanaimo explosion, and that they were not properly cared for. The statement is characterized as a falsehood and wholly unwarranted.

Cowichan Wharf.

The severe gale of last Saturday played sad havoc in many places along the coast. We have just the slip at the Cowichan wharf was washed away by the heavy sea which prevailed that day. The slip was built by the government. It was a great convenience to the settlers of that portion of the district. No doubt it will be rebuilt at an early date.

An Italian Killed.

FROM THE WEST COAST.

Unusually Stormy Weather---The Active Still Missing.

The sealing schooner W. P. Sayward, Capt. Ferrie, arrived from the west coast at 12 o'clock last night. Mr. Andrew Laing, who has been on the Sayward since she left here on the 15th of February last, says he never experienced such stormy weather during the twenty years he has been visiting the west coast on hunting and trading expeditions. It has been a continuous series of gales up to the 1st of April, when the storm culminated and since that time the weather has scarcely moderated for a single day, the wind blowing with extraordinary severity and the sea running mountains high. This has been very unfavorable for seal-catching, and the result is that none of the schooners have done very well. The Sayward brought in over four hundred skins, which is about the highest number reported by one vessel this season.

Mr. Laing says nothing has been heard of the Active since the 1st of April. Since that time the prevailing wind has been from the southeast, and the missing schooner would be driven to the westward. The opinion of white men on the coast and of the Clayoquet Indians, whose friends were on board, is that she is lost and will never again be heard from. The remnant of the tribe, which now numbers only thirteen, would have burned the houses and blankets of their missing brethren, according to custom, but were prevailed upon by the priest to forego the foolish practice.

Death of a Toronto Merchant.

Mr. Lewis Samuel, who was mentioned in Monday's TIMES as being dangerously ill at the Clarence, died on Tuesday at 3:15 a.m. On Monday his medical attendants held out no hope for his recovery—giving him but a few hours to live. His sufferings were great, and it was feared that the last struggle would be a painful one. He was carefully and tenderly nursed by Mr. and Mrs. Richards, who, in addition to their own attendance, secured the services of an experienced nurse to attend to his every want. Surrounded by these, Mr. Morris Moss and others, he passed peacefully away at the hour named. A few minutes prior to the dissolution he apparently recovered his consciousness, for his lips moved in reply as it were to questions asked him by Mr. Moss, who from the first had been a most constant friend and attendant. Deceased was a highly respected citizen of Toronto, and head of the wholesale hardware firm of Messrs. M. & L. Samuel, an old established concern. He was also President of the Hebrew Synagogue, and a prominent member in many of the charitable societies of Toronto. He was on his way back from a visit paid a daughter who is married in San Francisco. His trouble overtook him on his voyage to this city by the Elder, on her last northward trip. At first he did not realize the seriousness of his condition, which was such as to render a surgical operation necessary. Relief, however, was but temporary, for he gradually became worse, his symptoms assuming those of blood poisoning. He died as he had lived a strong, sincere and consistent believer in the Jewish faith. His remains will be taken in charge by the Hebrew Society of this city until Mr. Rosenbaum, his son-in-law, now on his way to this city arrives. Deceased was in his 60th year.

Another Mine Heard From.

A special dispatch to THE TIMES to-day from Soda Creek, states that quite an excitement has sprung up in that section over the encouraging reports received from the Horse Fly mines. No less than 39 claims have been recorded within the last seven days. The owners of the mine are reported to be very sanguine of having struck a good thing. A tunnel has been run by parties working in the mine, and rich pay in heavy gold has been struck in that tunnel. Horse Fly creek empties into the south fork of Quesnelle river near its centre. It is a considerable sized creek, having an abundance of water at all seasons. It is reached from the Cariboo road by a trail from the 108-mile post, or by the 150 mile post on the trunk road. It was discovered in the early days, gold having been taken out from time to time since 1859.

At the lower end of the same lake, on the opposite side, there is a stream called Cedar creek on which rich pay has been made and taken out for some time. It empties into the lake at its lower end. It is generally believed that there are many rich deposits still in that vicinity. Cedar creek was discovered in 1866. Access to the mines is by pack train only and that during the summer season.

Arrested for Conspiracy.

The Chinawoman, Tow Fah, who was arrested about a month ago at Yale, and was detained at New Westminster for about two weeks without any evidence being given against her, and who, it will be remembered by our readers, was again rearrested by Supt. Bloomfield when liberated and was brought down to Victoria, to-day applied for and obtained warrants, against her accusers for conspiracy. Two of these—Wong Foo and Shop Mo—were arrested, and the third, who was lately cook for ex-Governor Cornwall, is still at large. Tow Fah, the complainant, after being discharged from the unfounded complaint, discarded the dress of her country and went into service. She appeared in court to-day with a nobby hat on her head, her hair banged, petticoats instead of pantaloons, and a general air of "civilization" pervading her whole "get-up." The defendants will appear in court to-morrow to answer to the charge. Mr. Walls is acting as counsel for the fair Mongolian.

Rifle Association.

At a meeting of the council of the Provincial Rifle Association, held yesterday, the next prize meeting was arranged for the 20th July and following days at Clover Point Range. A team of five, to be selected from the non-commissioned officers and men who make the highest scores at this contest, will be chosen to represent the province at the Dominion Rifle Association meeting at Ottawa in September next. At the matches in July, an attractive prize list will be offered.

The Vancouver Mine.

Mr. E. G. Prior, M.P.P., has executed a drawing of the Vancouver Co.'s coal mine, where the late terrible disaster occurred, which he has presented to Mr. Frank Campbell, and it is now to be seen on the corner. Mr. Prior was connected with this mine for a number of years and is quite familiar with it. The drawing is excellently done, being concise and able to be comprehended by the merest tyro. It is well worthy of a close scrutiny.

A Manitoba Town.

The village of Holland in Southern Manitoba was visited with a destructive conflagration last Saturday. Messrs. Shaw & Hamilton's general store was burned, and the loss $30,000; Mr. Whitnie & Boucher's store $12,000; Spiller's hotel $8,000; Mr. Carr's store $3,000. The total insurance will amount to about $35,000.

Hospital Penalty.

The jury in the case of H. Lawrence vs. the Corporation of Burnside, which was tried before Mr. Justice Crease and a jury of six, on Saturday last, returned a verdict for $1,000 damages. Lawrence was injured by a tree falling upon him. He was

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN

Will be in Montreal To-morrow --His First Speech.

NEW YORK, May 10.—William Smith O'Brien, editor of the *United Ireland*, who was seen at the Hoffman House this morning, says he will start for Montreal to-night and make his first speech there. He emphatically denies that Parnell is sick, or suffering from a cancer and says the great Irish leader never was better in his life. He further says that the Coercion bill will pass, but that it will react on its promoters and will be certain to be repealed when its obnoxious provisions become so by its enforcement. He asserts that Parnell's letter was a forgery. He would not say that Piggott was the forger, but spoke of him as being a renegade and fully capable of just such a thing. Mr. O'Brien says when he returns from Canada he will spend a week in speaking in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

THE FISHERIES CRUISERS.

OTTAWA, May 10.—It is reported that instructions have been forwarded the fisheries cruisers to remain in port until further orders are received.

DOMINION NEWS.

Herbert Berner, Bishop of Nova Scotia, is dead.

The Jesuits Incorporation Bill has passed the Quebec Legislature.

The entrance of Newfoundland into the Confederation is but a question now of a few months.

The Queen's County election difficulty is likely to be settled by the resignation of Mr. Baird and the awarding of the seat to Mr. King, who had a majority of 62 votes over Mr. Baird.

Hon. Mr. Mills' motion for an enquiry into the conduct of the election returning officers and the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery was defeated on Monday by a majority of 30.

The B. C. members are kicking vigorously against the conduct of the government in withdrawing the ocean subsidy to the San Francisco steamers. Should the government decline to reinstate the amount they will become refractory, but will always be found in line when the government is in jeopardy.

The New York *Tribune's* Ottawa special says: There is considerable talk among the members of the House of Commons on the question of commercial union with the United States. In the course of a few days the matter will be brought before the Dominion parliament. A resolution and division will be asked for. The entire Liberal party, with a solid phalanx from the maritime provinces and Manitoba, is in favor of it.

The estimates for the current financial year were laid on the table yesterday. The appropriations amount to $35,000,000, being an increase of $800,000 over last year. Provision is made for the "O" battery at Victoria. The subsidy to the P. C. S. S. Co., has been dropped. The B. C. members will insist on its being re-instated, claiming that the terms of Union stipulates for a subsidy. One hundred thousand dollars appear for the Imperial Institute; $200,000 for provincial subsidies; $60,000 for the experimental farms; $107,000 for plant for the new government printing bureau; $220,000 for the Intercolonial railway and $200,000 for operating the Franchise Act. One million dollars will be required for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal; $500,000 for the Welland Canal, and $25,000 for the fisheries. There has been a general cutting down of expenses. The subsidy to the C. P. R. steamship company amounted to $17,000.

PERSONALS.

From Monday's Daily.

Mr. Frank DuPree, of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, is at the Clarence.

Rev. D. M. Gordon and Mr. G. D. McVicar, arrived from Winnipeg last night.

Rev. J. Calvert and wife, of Toronto, are at the Clarence.

Miss M. J. Cartmell, Japan, arrived up on the Chester and registered at the Driard.

Mayor Fell visited Nanaimo yesterday and inspected the scene of the late accident. He says there cannot fail to be a great deal of suffering among widows and orphans of the deceased miners and earnestly recommends the charitably disposed to befriend the unfortunates.

Mr. E. G. Prior, M. P. P., has returned from Nanaimo.

Mr. Cowan, M. P. P., returned home to Cariboo yesterday morning.

Mr. John B. Mather, of Winnipeg, returned by the City of Chester from San Francisco. He intends to leave for the east *via* the C. P. R. to-morrow morning. He expresses himself as well satisfied with the trip.

Mr. Charles Bush, who is at present in the Royal Hospital suffering from a brain attack, is improving and hopes are now entertained of his speedy recovery.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Miss Higgins, Miss Moore and W. R. Higgins went up to Vancouver this morning.

Messrs. Ewen, Wadhams and Munn, Fraser River canners, arrived from the mainland last night.

Rev. Donald Fraser went up to Nanaimo yesterday to visit some of the afflicted of that city. He will return to-night.

Mrs. Frank Sehl will leave for Germany on Wednesday. Her son Frank, who is studying at Montreal, will accompany her.

Rev. Robert Brown, of Deloraine, Manitoba, arrived from the east on Saturday and after remaining a day or two will go over to Tacoma to visit relatives.

Obituary.

Information has been received by Mr. Frank, of this city, of the death of his brother, S. H. Frank, the senior member of the firm of S. H. Frank & Co., tanners and dealers in leather and hides, San Francisco. The deceased was only 32 years of age, and was carried off suddenly with pneumonia.

Mrs. Harriet Constantine, wife of Wm. Constantine, the well known carpenter and builder, and an old resident of this city, died on Saturday night, aged about 70 years.

Another Pioneer Departs.

At the Royal Hospital in this city there died an old and well known pioneer, John Tisdale, a native of Scotland. He was a patient at the hospital for some time. Prior to going there he was looked after and cared for by the St. Andrew's and Caledonia Societies, of which he was a member of many years standing.

Potatoes Exported.

Mr. J. Engelhardt, commission agent, shipped per Geo. W. Elder, sailing yesterday, 40,000 pounds of potatoes consigned to Ross & Hewlett, of San Francisco. The potatoes were grown in the province, some at Ladner's Landing, and some in the vicinity of this city.

Suspended Publication.

Evening Post suspended publication on Saturday evening. The editor is hopeful that he will be able to resume publication again in a short time. Due notice is given to every one that the *Post* has been sold, and supplied to the

Mr. Maclean, agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is leaving to-day to arrange matters in reference to the new Empress steamer. Mr. Maclean will return to Victoria in a few days.

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B. C. Milling and Mining Co.
(LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the British Columbia Milling and Mining Company (Limited), will be held at the Company's Office, in Victoria, on Saturday the 18th day of June, 1887, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, a. m., to take into consideration the propriety of passing such alterations of the 13th and other sections of the Articles of Association and the Articles of Association generally, as may be necessary to enable the Company to take advantage of the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of British Columbia intituled "An Act to aid the development of Mines," No. 50, passed on the 9th day of April, 1887, and to transact such other business as may be necessary. Shareholders who are unable to attend personally are requested to transmit their proxies to the undersigned.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. A. SARGISON,
Secretary.
Dated the 21st April 1887.

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company
(LIMITED.)
Location of Works, Hixon Creek, B. C.
NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the 24th March 1887, an Assessment of Ten Cent per share was levied upon the shares of said Company, payable 10th April at the office of the Company, Quesnelle, B. C.
Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 12th May, 1887, will be deemed delinquent and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on the 10th day of June, 1887, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.
W. A. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.
Quesnelle, B.C., March 25, 1887.

Land Hunters, Attention!
THE undersigned has to notify all persons in want of wild or improved land, to rent, or to be worked on shares, that he can be accommodated by applying to him. A thorough knowledge of all parts of the province, he is in a position to impart information to all such as may be anxious to farming, mineral or timber lands, practical farmer, he has a knowledge of such as are important to the settler. He has a farm at Vancouver, the Terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, where he will be happy to show new-comers on their arrival.
Correspondence solicited and promptly attended to.
WILLIAM SHARP,
apl8 W 1y Vancouver.

W. R. MEGAW,
GENERAL
COMMISSION AGENT AND BROKER
General Merchant
Shuswap Lake House,
(FRENCH BOAT),
HOTEL AND GENERAL STORE.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, May 13, 1887.

NOVA SCOTIA'S LIQUOR LAW.

During the present session of the Nova Scotia Legislature one of the most stringent restrictive liquor selling measures ever passed was put into active operation. In the Atlantic seaboard provinces there are three kinds of licenses: Hotel, shop, and wholesale, the fees being respectively $150, $100 and $250. The inspector of licenses must be a member in good standing in some recognized temperance society within the municipality, for retail drinking is prohibited; guests at hotels must have their liquor sent to their rooms. Holders of shop licenses cannot sell in less quantities than a pint, which must not be consumed upon the premises. Wholesale dealers are restricted to quantities of a dozen quart bottles or a cask. In the city of Halifax three fifths of the ratepayers in a district must petition before a license is granted, and outside Halifax two thirds of the ratepayers must do so.

The foregoing is a fair resume of the act. In some instances the results following the enforcement of such a law have been ludicrous. The old habitues of the hotels and saloons found their occupation gone; if they desired a drink they had to quench their thirst on the side walk or carry it to their homes. For a time a powerful effort was made to bring the new law into disfavor by getting customers to drink on the street, but this pleasantry on the part of the liquor sellers would appear to have been abandoned after a short and unsatisfactory trial. A man usually manages to secure an ass of himself at least once in a lifetime, but to do it systematically and persistently, with the public eye upon him, taxes the nerve even of a Haligonian. Undoubtedly the new law will reduce the profits of the license holders very considerably, if it does not ruin some of them, but the Nova Scotians know best what is suitable for the people of other provinces can tell them, and so may be able to profit by their experience of curtailing the liquor traffic in their midst. What will appear most anomalous to outsiders in the new act is that it is designed to put down the evils of continued bar-room drinking, treating and lazing, customs which Canadians have everywhere decided to be senseless, injurious to the community, and contrary to all maxims of health and good principles. The abuse of liquor would in any case, it is much to be feared, exist more or less to a deplorable extent so long as the business is protected by the law and encouraged by custom. Good influences in the case of those who were weak, parental authority in the case of the young, had no chance against such a system. So the Nova Scotians viewed the matter, and they have found what they believe to be a remedy. The experiment is on its trial and will be watched throughout the country with interest and with sympathy.

MARRIAGES IN BRITAIN.

The question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, as THE TIMES' readers are well aware, has been a burning problem for many years, both in the parent country and her Colonies. In Canada it has been discussed in the courts of the various denominational chambers, as well as in Parliament. The advocates who insist upon legalizing such marriages and its offspring are encouraged to persevere in their work, as the people are evidently beginning to arrive at a fuller and a fairer appreciation of the vexed question. In Britain repeatedly, bills legalizing such marriages have passed the House of Commons; but they have invariably suffered defeat in the House of Lords. It appears, however, that the people of Canada are more nearly touched by the existing law than has heretofore been supposed. The London *Daily News* of the 14th April says that persons marrying in Canada sisters of their deceased wives will find themselves in a very unpleasant predicament if they visit England. It adds:

> The most serious aspect of the case, however, and that which constitutes the grievance to be submitted to-day, is that marriages of this kind, which have been declared sanctioned in various colonies by the sovereign and her ministers are nevertheless not recognized in England. There are diets of the late Earl Cairns and others implying the contrary; but these are only expressions of individual opinion, and as a matter of experience persons lawfully married in the colonies under Imperial sanction are on coming to England treated as though no marriage at all had taken place. The lord chamberlain refuses them presentation to the Queen; they are liable to be charged 10 per cent. legacy duty instead of one; the church denies them communion as living in incest; and their children cannot inherit real estate. Several colonial parliaments have even taken the view that the return to England dissolves the marriage, and have in that belief specially memorialized the Queen for an amendment of the law. In its present state it cannot but be a prolific source of serious wrong. The grievance is a practical one, the removal of which is easy, and ought to be considered imperative.

On the other hand it is asserted that the marriages referred to are actually valid throughout the British Empire, except in the mother country itself. It is not at all improbable that persons contracting such marriages may go to England,

A QUARTZ ERA.

There can be very little doubt in the minds of miners and capitalists that British Columbia is now entering upon a new era in its history, an era of development of its vast gold and silver-bearing quartz that is destined to place it in the front rank of precious metal-producing countries. If our sea of mountains, three hundred thousand square miles in extent, covering, as it does, the entire area of the Province, contains only a limited quantity of agricultural and pastoral lands, neither its immense tracts of valuable timber nor its undoubted wealth of stream and sea, will be sufficient to give it that population and importance, in a commercial or political sense, that its size and position point to as hers by right. But our resources are greater than these. The sands of almost every valley prospected have shown "colors" of gold; the Fraser, Cariboo, Cassiar, Omineca, Kootenay and Big Bend, by the millions they have generously yielded up to the adventurous miner, have proved most conclusively the rich auriferous character of the province and the universality of its gold-bearing arears. But alluvial mining lacks that element of permanence, which alone can give stability and growth to a country. Cariboo, within a given area, has perhaps yielded more gold than any other camp of a similar size in the world ($30,000,000 or $40,000,000 being the estimated output) and yet the Cariboo of to-day does not show the slightest sign that it was once the El Dorado that astonished the world. The earth yielded its riches, which the miners took out of the country, leaving the place little better than they found it. This was the first golden age, and it was followed by stagnation and depression in the most alluring of all industries, which has been gradually passing away. We are now entering upon the second, or quartz age, which is destined to lead to great results. Quartz veins of undoubted richness were years ago located in Cariboo, Lillooet, Yale and Kootenay districts, but hitherto, for various causes—chiefly from the lack of capital and experience—they have not been successfully worked. In Kootenay and Big Bend there are enormous deposits of argentiferous ores; in the more northern and western portions of the province, auriferous rock of almost fabulous richness has been long since located and partially developed. The movement now inaugurated, will demonstrate beyond all possibility of doubt the value of these mines and lead to the establishment of quartz mining as a permanent industry. All we want is faith in our country and in the opinions of the experts who pronounce it rich in gold and silver, and if our wealthy citizens have not that the rich reward that is certain to follow—the same reward that has been received by the enterprising capitalists who invested in Nevada, California, Idaho and other States to the south, and Alaska to the north of us, will go to foreigners who are now turning their attention to British Columbia.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE.

The farmers of the east have taken up the question of commercial intercourse with the United States. A series of letters have appeared in the leading press from prominent Americans and Canadians on the subject. The matter has been taken in hand by Mr. ERASTUS WIMAN for the Americans, and by Mr. VALENCY E. FULLER, of Hamilton, President of the Ontario Farmers Association, the result of which is that a meeting of the latter association is to be held in Toronto this week to discuss the situation. It is held by some that there can be no doubt that a removal of United States customs duties from goods sent into the United States from Canada would promote trade. But the farmers need something more than high prices to make them comfortable. In spite of the popular impression to the contrary, men do not work for money, but for goods which money will buy. Money is but a tool of trade, a convenience to facilitate the barter of the products of one's own labor for the products of the labor of other people. Mr. WIMAN argues eloquently to show that the removal of United States duties would give Canadian farmers higher prices for the produce of their farms, but he is not careful to carry his argument to its logical conclusion. If the Canadian exporters pay the United States duty, on the principle that a rule works both ways the people of the United States pay the duties on goods sent into Canada. Last year Canada sent to the United States $36,578,769 worth of goods, and took from the United States goods worth $44,858,039. The year before our exports were 39 millions and imports 47 millions; year before that, exports 38 millions, imports 50 millions. Now, as we import more from the United States than we export to the United States, on the presumption that the exporter and not the importer pays the duty in each case, all we have to do is to make our duties higher than United States duties, and we shall have the big end of the bargain. Mr. WIMAN, in the present instance has adopted false premises in his theories. The Canadian farmers, if we judge them aright, have more interest in getting Canadian duties reduced than in getting a similar concession in the United States duties. The great and leading thought with them is not that they [illegible] but that [illegible] purchase so [illegible] their dot- [illegible] difficult [illegible] endeavor [illegible] the legisla- [illegible] ry. The [illegible] tter, and [illegible] legree, in [illegible] can have [illegible] ur people [illegible] arill and [illegible] ttend to the foun- [illegible] of any [illegible] upon

SOMEWHAT DISAPPOINTING.

A special census has just been completed of the province of Manitoba, whose total population is placed at 108,640. The Territories in 1885 were found to contain a total of 48,326. It is fair to assume that a considerable greater increase has taken place in the Territories than in the old province of Manitoba. Placing the increase at 10 per cent. which is the outside figure, we thus have a gross population in the great country stretching from the western boundary of Ontario to the eastern limits of British Columbia of 162,000, a result that is anything but satisfactory; in short, it is a very disappointing one and goes to prove how little reliance can be placed on statements made by governmental officials when giving their opinion on matters of this kind. In 1883, the government estimated the population as at 203,152, which in 1884 has increased to 248,102. These figures we are now assured were based upon returns of the immigration department. It is therefore evident that about 87,000 who entered that country have left it to say nothing of the natural increase by births. In 1881, according to the Dominion census, Manitoba had 65,954 of a population, whilst the territories, as they then existed, were credited with 56,446, or a total of 122,400. In six years the province of Manitoba gained 42,694, including its gain by the extension of her boundaries. Fully one-third of this gain is to be accounted for in the increase of the population of Winnipeg. General disappointment at the result has taken place in Winnipeg. There it has been asserted that the policy of the government, on the disallowance question, is largely responsible for so unsatisfactory a showing as the prairie province has made. Hence it is that all parties there are united in the determination to force the vexed problem to an issue. It is stated that in the event of the charters being again disallowed that an appeal will be had to the Privy Council where it is believed the Province will get full justice, and that it will be demonstrated that the monopoly clause could not be made applicable to Manitoba nor to the Province of British Columbia. Millions have been spent in Manitoba and the Northwest in the past; large expenditures are still going on. The people are kindly treated by a parental government, which is even charged by one of its own members with "spoon feeding" the settlers of that country. The soil is unrivalled; its productive qualities is possibly the most recuperative to be found anywhere; every inducement has been held out to intending emegrants and settlers to come in and inherit the land. It is a country pronounced by writers on agricultural topics, well known and famous, to be of such gigantic proportions and with advantages so great in the way of soil, that it is bound to become the granary for the world. Notwithstanding all which, as many emigrants have reached American ports in one month as is today to be found in our great inland empire. There must be a reason for this state of affairs, and it is the duty of our members of Parliament, Senators and Legislators to solve the problem and suggest a remedy, whereby a considerable number of the hundreds of thousands this year crossing the Atlantic will find their way to Canada's Northwest inheritance—than which no fairer or better country does the sun shine on anywhere. If by the removal of the monopoly clause an impetus will be given to the agricultural resources of that country, and a substantial consideration has to be given to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as compensation for the removal of a clause which they have always regarded as the key-stone of their charter, by all means allow anything in reason; but let the country go on prospering, and that it will most assuredly if a fair field is given it and no favor is shown to those who think they have the country's material prosperity by the throat. What the Northwest and British Columbia, as well as the whole of Canada, now wants is people to secure a permanent prosperity.

A MUCH NEEDED REFORM.

Public dinners as a general rule are important affairs; but Canadians, and especially British Columbians, do not attach as much importance to them as do the British people. It is felt, however, that in all well regulated societies an annual dinner is a necessity, for men who eat and drink together and exchange sentiments and ideas must be drawn towards each other. Tam O'Shanter never would, nay could not possibly adore any other man as he loved Souter Johnny, the man after his own heart with whom he had "been fou for weeks thegether." Members of new charitable and national societies are moved to new efforts; to feed the hungry—after they have fed themselves in each others company. And so the public dinner has come to be what our American cousins call an "institution" in Canada. It is a good one, and it is to be hoped that it will be permanent. But it needs reform. It begins too late; and, what is worse, it ends too late. They do these things better at home. There the dinner is a dinner. The man who goes calculates on sitting down at about the hour he would sit down at his own table. Here the wise man takes dinner at home, for he calculates that the public dinner will not begin before 9 o'clock. Then the speech-making lasts too long. The festivity is seldom ended earlier than 2 o'clock in the morning; and 3 is not an uncommon hour. This is all wrong. Everybody goes home weary and sleepy. The dinner is felt not to have been a season of rational enjoyment, but a severe task. If the dinner were begun promptly at 7 o'clock, the cloth could be removed at 8; then with an energetic man in the chair, the speeches could be condensed into three hours, and guests could start for their homes at 11. If that reform could be introduced, many who now never attend public dinners, except from a sense of duty, and then unwillingly, would go with pleasure and retire satisfied and [illegible]

Ten thousand persons landed one day last week at New York. Canadian officials say a fair proportion are coming to Canada.

Three years ago next month the famous Ayer seizure was made, and no settlement of the case has yet been effected. About $100,000 worth of seized goods are stored in the examining warerooms at Toronto and other cities.

Andrew Carnegie's furnaces at Pittsburg are said to make as much iron per year as was made in the entire country in 1861. Pittsburg claims to have the largest steel-melting establishment in the world. The city melts 360 tons per day.

Winnipeg grocers are said to be clamoring for protection from the hawkers and pedlers, and suggest that an annual license fee of $100 be imposed upon every pedler for each double team employed, $75 for each single outfit, $50 for each hand conveyance, and $40 for each basket or pack.

Farming in Oregon has its drawbacks. The Heppner, Oregon *Gazette*, tells of high winds that removed every vestige of soil, blew it away "as deep as the ground was plowed." This sort of activity in real estate must have a discouraging effect on the farmer who believes in deep plowing.

A life size statue of Prince Albert has been the most prominent object in the private grounds of Balmoral Castle for many years past. It is now to have a companion in the shape of a similar statue of the Queen, which is to be presented to Her Majesty as a jubilee memorial by the tenants on the Balmoral, Abergeldie and Birkhall estates.

Lieut.-Col. Amyot has introduced a bill to amend the Dominion Controverted Elections act, by providing that the time within which a petition may be entered against the return of a member shall be thirty days from polling day or in case of acclamation elections thirty days from the day of nomination. This provision, if adopted will place all members-elect on an equal footing and prevent the government and their officials from showing favoritism in the gazetting of election returns.

Gen. Beauregard has published a convincing article on Shiloh, showing that Albert Sidney Johnston, who has been falsely held up to history as the hero of that battle, had at no time during the campaign or the battle that ended it been de facto commander of anything more than a division. The acute directing mind of the army, General Beauregard modestly asserts, was his own. The Chicago *News* is moved to add that "Any one who reads his statement will be surprised to find that he admits it was General Johnston who was killed in that battle instead of himself."

The report of the board of examiners of the civil service shows that the candidates for the preliminary examination number 243 and 260 for the qualifying examination. The number of candidates who came up to the entrance examination was 553. Those who came up for optional subjects were 171. Of the 110 candidates 17 gained each one option, and nine two each; in all 35. The others failed to make 50 marks, which is the minimum in options. The principles upon which promotions are made are, that the persons entitled to promotion shall be advanced from the class to which they belong to the class next above, and in the departments in which they are serving, the examinations to be governed by a graduated scale, as under viz:—Third class candidates (aspiring to second class offices) to make not less than thirty marks, (the minimum) in any subject, and an average of 50 per cent, upon the group. Second class men, forth minimum and sixty average. First class, fifty minimum and seventy average. Under these rules, eighty three clerks of the third class, and ten of the first class, passed a successful examination, and so became eligible for promotion.

Alaskan Officer.

San Francisco, May 4.—Wm. Gavitt, of Evansville, Ind., special U. S. Treasury Agent for the fur seal islands in Alaskan waters, arrived with his wife from the East yesterday.

The side-wheel steamer Orizaba, which will be remembered by many British Columbians, as it used to ply between this port and Portland, will soon be broken up.

Collector Hager has received advices from Washington stating that the Treasury Department intends to dispatch the revenue cutter Rush to Alaskan waters, to leave on June 1st.

A $375,000 Subsidy.

Ottawa, May 5.—In the Commons this afternoon Sir John A. Macdonald stated that the Canadian Parliament would contribute an annual subsidy of $75,000 in aid of a Pacific steamship service, on condition that the Imperial Government would grant $300,000 annually. The service proposed was a tri-monthly. One between Vancouver and Hongkong. The answer of the Imperial Government has not yet been received.

It is believed the budget speech will be delivered early next week.

Lord and Lady Lansdowne are at present in Toronto and received a grand reception.

Fifty thousand dollars has already been subscribed for the proposed Protestant asylum in Montreal.

The Irish clergy express their intention of standing aloof from a reception to O'Brien.

The Hon. Henry Matthews, Home Secretary, and his colleagues of the British Cabinet, differ so materially that the resignation is looked upon as certain.

A fire occurred in the office of the New York *Zeitung* and N. Y. *Herald*, causing damage to the amount of $50,000. It was incendiary.

The deputation asking for a land grant for the Medicine Hat Railway and Coal Company, now in Ottawa, claim that if the mine is developed it will reduce the price of coal to $3.50 per ton.

Canadian Pacific reports from all over Manitoba and the Northwest say the rain of the last few days has done a great deal of good. The farmers are going in heartily.

A telegram received in Montreal announces the loss of the steamship John Knox, from Glasgow for Montreal, with all hands, on Sunday, off Newfoundland coast.

In the past sixteen years there never has been such a boom in immigration as now. Over four thousand passed through Montreal last week. More than this is looked for next week. The majority are to the Northwest and British Columbia.

EUROPEAN DESPATCHES.

THE PARNELL LETTER.

London, May 4.—The *Times*, referring to Lewis' motion that the House take notice of the *Times'* charge against Dillon, says: "We are unable to see why Lewis felt called upon to protest. We have no objection to the issue being raised either in or out of parliament, still we cannot help regretting that urgent business should be delayed for a day by debates upon what we published in good faith and with evidence confirmatory of everything we advanced. While we shrink from no form of inquiry, we do not think the House would be well advised in dealing with the question as one of privilege. While not wishing to discuss the merits of the controversy at the present moment, we would say that no journal in the United Kingdom, least of all the organs of the Parnellites, would be safe for a week if it were held inadmissible to contradict any statement in the House, even if the ablest proof be furnished at the time in support of the contradiction. In electing to challenge this decision the Parnellites have chosen, curiously, narrow ground. They must be aware that the statements assailed as breaches of privilege must be dealt with separately."

PASSPORTS FOR MISSIONARIES.

Pekin, May 4.—The government has ordered that every foreign missionary in China must hold a passport from his own government in order that his nationality may be shown. All other passports are declared invalid.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

London, May 5.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the consideration of the question of a breach of privilege in the *Times* Dillon case was resumed. No member rising to speak on the motion of Lewis that the conduct of the *Times* was a breach of privilege and that the House take notice of it, Speaker Peel put before the House the amendment of Sir Edward Clarke, Solicitor General, that the House decline to treat the *Times'* publication as a breach of privilege. The Parnellites at once challenged for a division. This resulted in a vote of 297 in favor of the amendment to 249 against it. The amendment thus became the substantive motion.

Mr. Bradlaugh resumed the debate. He was followed by Mr. Gladstone who was warmly applauded. He made a lengthy able speech. He appealed to the government to alter their determination which otherwise might lead to a crisis of most serious and momentous importance to the Irish members, who had been maligned to an enormous extent. He asked for the particular course, which the majority refused, forgetting that they were acting against a minority representing a nation. The government could yet, on the grounds of reason, prudence and precedent, accept this amendment, showing to the country that they had determined at least to give the Irish members full justice, even indulgent justice, seeing that their honor and character were at stake.

PERSONALS.

From Saturday's Daily.

Hon. Mr. Davie, we are pleased to learn, is reported much better.

Mr. B. Young, the entensive salmon canner, is in the city. He goes up the Fraser River on Sunday.

Mr. W. H. Hale, representing the *Scientific American* and New York *Tribune*, is in the city.

Mr. A. A. Sandeman, representing E. A. Small & Co., wholesale clothiers of Montreal, is in the city and stopping at the Driard.

Dr. P. Alescef and wife, tourist, from Moscow, Russia, arrived from Winnipeg yesterday and are stopping at the Driard.

Mr. L. Samuel, one of Toronto's leading merchants, who has been lying dangerously ill at the Clarence Hotel, is rapidly improving.

Mr. F. W. Stobart, a prominent merchant of Winnipeg, and his wife, and Mr. J. F. Howard, of the same city, arrived last night *en route* to California. They are stopping at the Driard.

Mr. A. B. Chaffey and Miss Chaffey and Mr. G. W. Girdlestone, and Miss Girdlestone, of Winnipeg, and Mrs and Miss Colclough, of Selkirk, Man., are at the Clarence. They are excurling to San Francisco.

Mr. R. D. Richardson, president of the Y. M. C. A., Winnipeg, accompanied by Mrs. Richardson, R. H. Shanks, Robert Patterson and Robert Duthie, arrived last night *en route* to the International Convention at San Francisco. They are stopping at the Clarence and will leave to-morrow on the Geo. W. Elder.

The Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Winnipeg, accompanied by Ex-Alderman McVicar, of the same city were *en route* to join the California party here. When a short distance east of Calgary Mr. McVicar was seized with a bad attack of hemorrhage of the lungs, of so serious a nature that it was impossible for him to proceed further. He is in delicate health, and his friend, Dr. Gordon, determined to remain with him until a change in his condition took place.

Mr. G. Girdlestone, one of the California excursionists from Winnipeg, resided for many years in Windsor, Ontario. He is now one of Winnipeg's solid men, having been one of the few who came out of the boom unscathed financially. He is general agent for Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia for the City of London Fire Insurance Company, and general manager of the Northwest Fire Insurance Company, which association he organized some years since, and is now in a flourishing condition. On his return from the South Mr. Girdlestone will remain in this city a few days

A Horrible Murder.

New Westminster, May 6.—Between 9 and 10 a. m., to-day, J. E. Murne, who has been engaged for many years logging at Semiahmoo, was murdered on the railway wharf in this city by a man named Wm. Shearer. The cause of the the trouble between the men is supposed to be a long standing one. Shearer, who was discharging lumber from a scow, deliberately walked upon the wharf to where Murne was standing, and without any words, stabbled him repeatedly. On Murne's attempting to get away, he was caught by the coat collar and held until the murderer accomplished the murder. The murderer then threw his knife into the river and quietly gave himself up. Murne died in a few minutes, and on examination eleven wounds were found on his person between the neck and lower portion of the body.

New Westminster, May 6.—The coroner's jury in the murder case brought in a verdict of wilful murder against the accused, Wm. Shearer. The murdered man is aged about 55 years, and leaves a wife and family in Semiahmoo. Shearer is a tall, thick-set man of about 30. The latter blames Murne for family and financial troubles. It is expected that the case will be submitted to the grand jury to-morrow and probably come up before the assize which is now sitting.

The Montreal *Gazette*, which was hitherto friendly to the Northwest, appeared a few mornings since with a strong article opposing Manitoba's claims.

The Waterloo and Magog railway will likely be transferred to the Canadian Pacific to be used as part of the short line to the Maritime Provinces.

The first steamships of the season, the Bavarian, with Irish, was so damaged by ice that she took immediately on reaching Sydney, last Tuesday

TO MOTHER.

In my heart a tender song
Has been sounding very long,
For its tones so wondrous sweet
Were the first my ears to greet,
And shall be the last to roll
Over my departing soul;
It was heard in hours of pain
Borne in patience for my gain;
It was sung to hush my cries,
It was shown in loving eyes,
It was taught my lisping tongue,
And I would it might be sung
Sweet as angel's sing above—
The pure song of mother's love!

Mother's love! O, who shall measure
All the meanings this may treasure?
Weary years of toil and sorrow,
Hopes the sinking heart would borrow,
Prayers that rise through seas of tears,
Fond devotion fringed with fears,
Self-denial, asking none,
Faith whose course is never run—
Mother's love, it never quails,
Till at last the great soul fails,
And the trembling hands are dropped,
And the dauntless heart is stopped!
Then in vain regret we pine
For that mother's love divine.

O my mother, now to you
May my gratitude be true,
Summer has been full of storm,
Winter how enfolds your form,
And your head begins to show
Traces of the falling snow,
Yet would I each care erase
From that dear familiar face,
Bring your eyes the happy glow
Of your childhood long ago.
Be one child who did not wait
To return before too late
Mother's love, kiss, and caress,
All her latest days to bless.

Richard Lee Dawson, in Current.

THE RISE OF THE NILE.

Viewed by the Natives with Great Veneration.

The Night of the "Drop"—Measurement of the "Sacred Waters"—A "Note" to the Nile—A Grand Spectacular.

The Saracens thoroughly subjugated the Egyptians, and treated them with more mildness than often falls to the portion of the vanquished. It is said the conquerors overran the domains of science as quickly as they overcame the kingdoms of their neighbors, and two centuries after the conquest, the son of Haroun al Raschid found, in the Valley of the Nile, the rich fruit of a scientific life. The Arabs dismantled Alexandria and Memphis, but they built observatories, and, profiting by the astrology of the Egyptians, studied the stars, and gave them names familiar now to every school-boy. And when the Caliph in 801 sent to Charlemange, from Bagdad, the keys of our Saviour's sepulcher, as a pledge of esteem from the commander of the faithful to the greatest of Christian kings, it was the mingling of sound policy and delicate compliment, which yet marks the crafty and courteous Arab.

The invading army found ruins so extensive and colossal, that the Arabic historian concludes the ancient Egyptians were long-lived giants, who were able to move tremendous blocks of stone by the use of magic wands.

In the year 638 Memphis was a dead city, infested by robbers, employed by commercial companies, who searched the fallen temples and sepulchers for hidden treasures. The great underground vaults, many miles long, escaped destruction, but the movable blocks of marble, the white walls of the fort, the granite temples of the gods, were quarries for the builders of the city, not named Cairo till two hundred years after its foundations were laid. And thus vanished Heliopolis, on the bank of the river opposite the new capital. The stones were easily transported when the Nile was in overflow, and the work was done rapidly and more carelessly than is usual with Arabic artisans.

As I said, the pyramids have been quarries, and have not been blown in air only because danger to Cairo was apprehended from so great an explosion.

The face of the sphinx has been a target for Mamelukes through centuries. They hurl their spears and level their guns at "the idol" with infinite zest and vigor. Still do these remains of the Pharoahs survive, but it is only because the worshipers of the one God revealed by Mahomet had not the power or machinery to lay them low. Iconoclasm should have its limit, and the later Christian learns that even idols may have their uses. At their feet and on their breasts are traced hieroglyphs invaluable and irreplaceable if lost.

Far up the Nile, near the last rapid, is a curious pagan temple containing stone tablets with the commandments of Kings, and the words of hymns sung to the Nile on festival nights when the overflow commences. A massive stone table of black granite has recently been discovered, worked into the foundation of a house of Cairo. It is the record uninjured of a pean devoted to the honor of Ptolemy Soter, and in the mosque of Amrou, most ancient of Egypt, are numerous pillars, supports of capitals in Greek, Roman and Byzantine workmanship. No visitor can fail to notice the vast number of columns from old heathen temples employed in the construction of Moslem sanctuaries. The conquerors loved Cairo always, and lavished untold sums on it, besides the rich plunder afforded by the neighboring cities.

Amrou in his dispatches described the Nile Valley as first a desert, then a sweet water lake, then a blooming garden; the three gradations given the country by the river, without which there is no life.

The night of the seventeenth of June is known as the night of the drop. From the kingdom of the myths, a traditional belief comes to our times, that during this night a mystic and magical drop from heaven falls into the Nile, and starts its rising. Anciently it was a tear of Isis, the beautiful goddess with auburnal locks, and it fell near her sacred home, the Isle of Philae. At once the sympathetic river began to swell, and Sirius looked on with a brilliance which outshone the sun, for the soul of that star was Isis.

The genius or deity of the sacred stream was *Hapi Mou*. He is represented as a fat man, of a blue color, with aquatic plants for hair. The god has two statues at Luxor, and was employed in binding the thrones of the Pharoahs with the lotus and papyrus of Upper Egypt. The Greeks used to say it was easier to find a god than a man on the Nile banks, and we readily imagine Idols of the beneficent deity ever present on the shores of Father Nilus. The water was so delicious, the old Sultan transported it to Constantinople. Persian Kings carried it with them for their banquets and a Roman general rebuked his soldiers for demanding wine in its presence.

The rise begins at Syene, and in ancient days the priests, in gorgeous garments, with music and solemn incantation chanted their hymns, and speeded forward the torrent rushing toward the thirsty sands. That solemnity was the grandest event of the year, and was celebrated with incredible pomp. A lovely virgin of noble birth was crowned with garlands, and thrown into the river, the bride of the Nile, to insure a plentiful inundation and generous harvest.

The Arab conqueror abolished the heathen sacrifice, and the river did not rise for three months after the usual time of increase. The people were frightened, and Amrou wrote to Caliph Omar to tell what was done, and of the threatened calamity. Omar returned brief answers, expressing approbation of Amrou's action, and enclosing, in a letter, a note to be thrown into the Nile. It ran as follows: "From Abd-Allah, Prince of the Faithful, to the Nile of Egypt. If thou flowest of thine own accord, then cease to flow; but if it be God, the Almighty, who causeth thee to flow, then we implore God, the One, the mighty, to let thee flow."

Amrou obeyed the command of the Caliph, and lo! the river rose sixteen cubits the following night. In Cairo the breaking of the Nile is still celebrated. The dahabeeyahs are illumined with lanterns and dressed with flags, little boats fly across the twinkling waters, and the air resounds with melancholy hymns of women in chorus of song, ending in wallings any thing but festal to our ears. In the tents on shore are dancers, musicians, reciters, laughter and feasting, vari-colored lights, and a dazzle of bright arms and costume.

At midnight the men begin to work on the dyke, and at daybreak the Khedive and attendant officials, in splendid uniforms, appear in a tent overlooking the embankment, and testify that the Nile has reached the height for bursting the dyke. The testimonial is forwarded to the Sultan. The Khedive scatters small coin in the shallow edge of the river, the poor dive for them in the mud, and evil-minded and malicious tourists say the small coin grows smaller, and fewer in number, every year.

There are misty legends that the bride of the Nile is now represented by a waxen image of a girl, blooming and decked in bridal robes; but I could find no foundation in truth for the story. Nor could I learn when and where it was the custom to seal a mummy finger in a costly casket, and fling it an offering to the god of the bursting river.

One remnant of the obsolete ceremony survives in the rigging of a large boat called Akabeh by the Arabs. It is painted in brightest colors and illumined with flaring lamps and streamers. You may leave Cairo in the afternoon on this sacred vessel, and sail to the Isle of Rhoda (or roses), and from its deck watch the night-long pageant.

In the rosy glow of morning rockets and cannon, and thunderous shouts of multitudes announce that the Nile has risen.

At Rhoda, the traveler may see the Nilometer or measurer of the overflow—a deep well connected with the river by a subterranean canal, so the height of the water in the well is precisely that of the Nile. In the center is an exceedingly slender eight-sided pillar, on which exact markings of the rise are kept. Under twenty-four feet gives a scant harvest; under eighteen feet means famine for thousands. The sixteenth cubit indicated on the Nilometer is called the "Sultan's water," the annual tax being remitted if the river falls of this height.

The visitor may go down the steps (I did not,) and read for himself the record, and find the water level. And from this exquisite isle—ah, how that beautiful sight comes back to me now!—he has the finest view of the most imposing of oriental ceremonials. A miracle play of night and day, so aflame with shifting color, and alive with movement and resonant minstrelsy, that our wildest festivals in comparison are poor, tame and dull.

No words of mine can give an idea of the Babel of language, the tumultuous rejoicing, always within the limits of decency and sobriety. Maskers in formless mantles glide like ghosts through the crowd, and what wild uproar when one is discovered through his disguise and struggles away again to some shadowy column, which may screen him from the searching blaze of the lanterns! A sense of the superhuman comes to the mind of one for the first time watching the swelling waters, which rise silently and surely, as though predestined by fate, and without rain or storm appear impelled by some magic underswell.

Christian and Mohammedan influences, through centuries, have been unable to make the fellahs, or peasants, comprehend that the Nile is any thing but the direct gift of God. And the workers in the fields give him the glory of the indescribable green, and the mellow grain with fat ears, which repay the sower a hundredfold.

At all hours, in all times and places, there is fearless recognition of religion; a constant reference to the presence of the Omnipresent, which is admitted in our secret hearts, but named, alas, how rarely in audible petition by the common Christian!—*Mrs. Susan E. Wallace, in Youth's Companion.*

Spoiled His Enjoyment.

The other evening, as the audience at the Californis gradually awoke and began to pass out for a drink between acts, one of the noble army of unemployed actors now engaged in propping up the Kearney street cigar stores said to another with a yawn, "Well, how does this strike you, Ned?" "I reminds me of a little incident during a barn storming trip I took with the 'Strickly Business Company,'" said the other. "You see, business got so infernal bad we had to camp out up near Vacaville. One morning we missed Bishop and hunted for him everywhere. After a while we found him snoring away under a tree surrounded by a flock of geese, who were hissing at him vigorously. We woke up the alleged comedian. 'Great Scott, boys!' he said, 'why didn't you let me alone. I was just dreaming that I was playing to a full house for once.'"—San Francisco Wasp.

Taste for dress is the greatest riches a female can possess.

The Weekly Times.

Friday, May 13, 1887.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The festivities in connection with Queen Victoria's jubilee have already begun. To-day, Monday, she will reach Buckingham Palace from Windsor. On Saturday next she will pay London another visit for the purpose of opening the People's Jubilee Palace. Her Majesty will then return to Windsor. The following programme has been arranged for the festivities of the balance of the present month and those of June: The Queen comes back to Buckingham Palace for one night on Wednesday, the 18th, and is to leave Windsor for Balmoral on the evening of Friday, the 20th, intending to stay in Scotland till Wednesday, the 15th of June. There will be an immense number of presentations at the drawing rooms on the 10th and 18th, which will be the last of the season. It has been discovered that the jubilee services in Westminster Abbey must be ordered by the Queen in council, so a special meeting of the privy council is to be held next month, at which the ceremonial and order of service will be definitely settled. The Prince of Wales, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London and Lord SYDNEY will be specially summoned to attend this council, which will probably be held at Buckingham Palace. As the Queen enters the west door of the abbey the fanfare, which has been a feature at all the great court ceremonies since the reign of KING CHARLES II, will be played by the royal trumpeters, who are to attend in their state uniforms. As Her Majesty passes slowly up the nave the national anthem will be played, followed by the overture from HANDEL'S Occasional Oratorio upon the organ. The service will commence with a *Te Deum*, to be sung to the very effective setting of the Prince Consort, which happens to be scored for instruments which are to be used at the abbey. Then will come a special prayer which has been composed for the occasion by the primate, and this is to be followed by some of the responses from the Accession service. Then a psalm is to be chanted, probably the twentieth, after which the lesson is to be read by the dean, and the service will be closed by Dr. BARNBY'S new jubilee anthem, the blessing being given by the primate. As the Queen leaves the abbey the Priests' March in Mendelssohn's "Athalie" is to be played. The decision not to have a sermon is very wise, but it is a pity on all accounts that the original intention to close the service with either Handel's Coronation anthem, "Zadok the Priest," or the Hallelujah Chorus, has been departed from, and it would be wise to replace one of these and strike out the lesson. The service is to cost the country $100,000, and as nobody will see anything of it except the representative congregation invited by the lord chamberlain, it is manifestly desirable that the public should receive the compensation of the really splendid procession, and that the Queen should drive to the abbey by a route which will give some hundreds of thousands of her subjects the opportunity of seeing her pass. The state carriage, drawn by the eight cream-colored horses, with the full paraphernalia of royalty, ought to be considered essential; but I am sorry to hear that it is in contemplation for the Queen to go in one of her ordinary carriages, and the procession about which there is so much talk is to dwindle down to an affair of a dozen closed carriages.

SCOTLAND AND HOME RULE.

An Edinburgh correspondent, writing to THE TIMES, draws attention to a fact which is worthy of note in connection with the great political controversy of the day—Home Rule. He states that the convention of the Royal burghs, at its late annual meeting, held in the northern capital early in April, negatived a motion in favor of establishing a separate Parliament and Executive for Scotland by a vote of 44 to 17. The vote derives special significance from the circumstance that the convention is a representative National Assembly, with a history dating from the close of the 15th century. It has, indeed, been suggested that if its powers were enlarged, it might become a local parliament, and be the means of applying Home Rule to Scotland. It is for that matter, and in a literal sense, a parliament already; for its chief, almost its sole function, is speaking. It is empowered to discuss questions connected with trade and the public welfare, and to pass resolutions on the same; the value of which consists in the fact that they are expressions of the aggregate public opinion of the chief towns in Scotland. The members are the Provosts of Royal and Parliamentary Burghs, and their assessors, many of the latter being lawyers and public men of Edinburgh. Parliamentary usage is so far followed that the members are never referred to by name, but always by their official designation, as the Provost of Jedburgh; the Provost of Paisley; the Commissioner for Rutherglen; the Assessor for Dingwall, and so forth. The decision of such a body on so important a subject as Home Rule for Scotland is significant, and was expressly based on the desire to avoid everything that might tend to endanger the integrity of the Empire and the Union with England.

J. HAM PERRY, of Whitby, is the veteran returning officer of Canada, and has presided at more elections than any other man in the Dominion. It is something in Mr. Perry's favor, too, that no complaint has ever been found with his conduct as returning officer.

WHILE we are about it, let us not forget that reciprocity in criminals is urgently required. We shall be glad at all times to return United States thieves c. o. d., if our neighbors will perform a similar mission for Canada.

THE PARNELL LETTER.

The London *Times* containing the charges against Mr. PARNELL and the *fac simile* of the now famous letter has reached this city. Several of the New York and other American journals publish the document and signature, and what purports to be a *fac simile* of the genuine signature of the Irish National leader. The differences are clear and well defined. There can be little doubt that the *Times* letter is a forgery. The signature to it strikes the eye almost at once as a copy, slowly made, of something before the writer's vision. It is lacking in the ease that usually characterizes the handwriting in a signature, and has a very stiff appearance, that is altogether lacking in the true copy. There are marked differences also in the shape of the letters, particularly in the small ones, as if the penman had exhausted his ingenuity on the capitals. One prejudiced against Mr. PARNELL would admit this, and the wonder is how the *Times* allowed itself to be imposed upon, for imposed upon it undoubtedly was, its character and position alike precluding the idea that it knowingly would suffer itself to utter so grave a charge against a public man without having, as it thought, the best proof of the authenticity of its basis.

In the course of the Home Rule debate in Ottawa, Mr. BLAKE in referring to the alleged letter said "I have no hesitation in saying that from the moment I read that letter, as well from the general circumstances as from the intrinsic evidence, and from all I know and have learned on the subject I was convinced that Mr. PARNELL never wrote that letter." Mr. BLAKE then proceeded to say that there was no man under control of the British throne who felt so deep a wound as Mr. PARNELL did upon the occasion of the massacre of the two gentlemen in Phœnix Park. By a strange coincidence, dispatches from England, recently, make Mr. GLADSTONE say that PARNELL wrote him at the time of the murder for, recognizing how deep was the wound received by the Irish cause, he offered to resign from the leadership of the Irish people, if likely to benefit Ireland. Mr. BLAKE, it will be remembered, visited England and was frequently with GLADSTONE, and the coincidence of statement by the Liberal leaders of Great Britain and Canada is such that it would not be surprising if Mr. BLAKE's reference had a bearing upon the information communicated to him when in England, and which GLADSTONE made public two days since for the first time.

LIKELY TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.

The Board of Trade has forwarded to our representatives at Ottawa a memorandum of the improvements necessary in our harbor. It is believed that when those suggested are completed the harbor will be a good commodious one. To accomplish this an expenditure will be necessary of about $150,000 to $200,000. It will be well spent money by the Dominion. Victoria heretofore has not been unreasonable in her demands, and now that she is asking for only that which she is justly entitled to receive it is to be hoped the request will be granted, and that generously. It was a weapon in the hands of the opponents of the government which rendered effective service that nothing had been done for Victoria's harbor. If the work, so frequently alluded to in these columns as being necessary, is carried out the cry against the government of having done nothing for Victoria will be a thing of the past. Should Victoria's appeal be in vain the electors of this city will know upon whose shoulders the blame will now rest. A few weeks will decide whether the work is to be undertaken this year or not, as the supplementary estimates will show whether provision has been made for the work or otherwise. The citizens have performed their part. It rests with Messrs. BAKER and SHAKESPEARE to do theirs.

We observe that other sections of the Dominion are already being cared for. Already $500,000 has been placed to the credit of Prince Edward Island, realizing a yearly income of some $20,000 by way of an increased subsidy. The session is yet but young and ere the prorogation takes place there will be many other places heard from.

THE numbers of patents granted last month was 223 as compared with 225 for the same period of last year. The revenue was $7,864 a big increase over the corresponding month of 1886.

A RETURN laid before the House shows that from 1st Oct., 1886 to 31st March, 1887, there was collected as duty on foreign reprints of British copyright works $9,427, and there was remitted to the Imperial government for payment out of those beneficially interested in the copyright of each work $7,342.

THAT which is claimed to be the first party vote taken in the new House of Commons shows that the Government commands a working majority. It is a pity that the division was not a question more deserving the attention of the House than the irregular election in Queen County, New Brunswick. Whenever elections by returning officer are anomalies which the law should make impossible.

THE following is a recapitulation of the debt statement of the United States, which has just been issued: Interest bearing debt, total, $1,108,459,368; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, total, $6,504,015; debt bearing no interest, $594,211,573; total debt, less available cash items, $1,340,056,498; net cash in Treasury, $34,846,088; decrease of debt during the month, $13,053,098; cash in the Treasury available for reduction of the public debt, $264,118,459; net cash balance on hand, $34,886,088, total cash in the Treasury, as shown by the Treasurer's general account, $160,105,896. The net gold in the Treasury on April 30th was $180,902,531, or $1,037,416 less than on March 31st. The circulation of standard silver dollars on April 30th was $53,735,205, or $1,036,150 less than the circulation on March 31st.

WAYS OF WAITERS.

THE SORT OF SERVANTS WHO SEEM TO SERVE THE PUBLIC BEST.

Why One Proprietor Employs Young Women as Waiters—Another Man Prefers Colored Folks—The Virtues of Irish Waiters—The French.

Groups of dapper clerks sat around little tables in a Broadway restaurant down town the other day, while they uncovered their heads to the breeze that blew down from a row of swiftly moving fans that swung from the ceiling. Trim young women in cool dresses tripped about from table to table, took the orders of the hungry young men, and returned at intervals with plates heaped with summer viands. Every once in the while a portly baldheaded man would come in, and a trim girl would trip up to him, too, and smilingly take his order.

Behind the cashier's desk sat a gray haired man with glasses who raked in all the money that the dapper young clerks and the baldheaded men paid for their meals. He was the man who first started a restaurant in town with young women for waiters.

"Why do you employ girls?" a reporter asked.

"Because I have found from the start that the hungry public like their service best," the gray-haired man instantly replied. "They are neat and clean, and they are much more polite and, attentive than any male waiters that I ever came across."

"What wages do they earn?"

"With board included, from $4 to $6 a week, according to their ability to serve quickly and satisfactorily. They work for this firm from 8 in the morning until 7 at night, with recess for dinner and supper."

COLORED FOLKS.

The next day after listening to the grayhaired restaurateur's encomium of his fair waiter's the reporter dropped in for luncheon at a well known Park row dining saloon. A genial old colored man, whose face was wreathed in smiles, and who wore a long, snow-white apron, spread a napkin on the table at which he sat down, handed a bill of fare to him, and with a polite "Yes, sir, all right" hurried off to the kitchen to bring the eatables ordered. He spread the full dishes before the reporter when he came back ten minutes later, and then stood at a vacant table some distance away and behind the reporter and patiently waited until the meal was finished. Then he asked if anything else was wanted, and receiving a negative reply, handed the customer a check, bowed and retired. Behind the desk at which the reporter paid the check sat a man who had been over a quarter of a century in the business of catering to the whims and wants of hungry business men who are always in a hurry.

"Why do I keep colored waiters?" he said. "Why, because I wouldn't have any others. My customers like them, and want them. I have waiters here who came to work for me before the war. My experience is that colored waiters are by far the best in the market.

They are more amenable to discipline than white men, and they certainly are more civil and attentive. They don't make life a burden to a guest if he doesn't choose to tip them. Who ever heard of a strike where colored waiters were employed and treated as they ought to be? Their pay varies according to their ability, but as a rule it averages $8 a week and board. Here the waiters treat us well and we treat them likewise. When they are sick they draw half pay regularly until they are well again."

NEAT IRISHMEN.

The reporter sauntered later on over to the famous rotunda of another down town inn. Business men sat in shoals around the lunch counter propped upon high stools. Neat Irishmen with white aprons scurried back and forth between the invisible kitchen and the counters, bringing all sorts of hot and cold dainties. For three hours the procession back and forth was kept up, and for three hours the shoals of business men shot the food down their throats with that heroic indifference to dyspepsia and that wild and awful haste that are the peculiar characteristics of the down town business man. The jingle of coin on the lunch counter frequently mingled with the clatter of dishes, and bespoke the welcome fee to the waiter. Upstairs in the manager's office the manager paused a long time, as if wrestling with a problem, when he was asked why he preferred white waiters.

"Well," he replied at length, "they have been in the house ever since the days when Charles Dickens was a guest here. As far as I am able to judge, the white waiters are the most expeditious in service, and therefore the most satisfactory to the guests and ourselves. We have a large custom daily, and it is an object to get the customers served and let them depart quickly. Delay would mean a loss of 33⅓ per cent. of income, which is a big item when the noon trade climbs up into the thousands. The Irish waiters handle the rush of orders so that we have no loss at all. We have colored help for hall boys and find that as such they are without an equal. In the dining room proper, where things go more leisurely than in the rotunda, we have French waiters, and they probably are the best for that sort of service. The Irish waiters get from $8 to $9 a week and board, and the French about the same with the perquisites of fees, which are sometimes something handsome."—New York Sun.

Not a Toilet Soap.

The French chemists have solved the problem of what shall be done with the millions of pounds of waste grease known as wool fat by finding a means of turning it into soap. The fat having been heated to the melting point, absorbs certain compounds of sulphur, for which it seems to have a remarkable chemical affinity, to the extent of retaining in a fixed state 100 times its volume of sulphureted hydrogen. When the fat thereafter is allowed to cool, it is found to be soap. The combination of substances destroys the distinctive unpleasant odor of both, the mixture being fine and of perfect homogenity. Manufactured soap of this kind has already taken its place as a commercial product in France. It is not toilet soap, but it is so cheap that it is likely to displace soaps based on soda for many important uses, particularly in vine culture and horticulture as a defense against the insects that prey upon plants. None of the plant vessels like a sulphur application. The soap would also have its sanitary uses as a powerful disinfectant, and perhaps a remedy for some cutaneous ailments.—Frank Leslie's.

Stories of the French Preis.

If one may credit the French press fifteen minutes before Queen Victoria dines all the guests take their seats in a semi-circle, and a band plays "The Roast Beef of Old England." Then her majesty enters, shakes hands with the ladies salutes the gentlemen, and leads the way to the dining room. At table all her relatives sit at her left hand and the other guests at her right. She always wears gloves at table, except at state dinners. "According to the British constitution, no one is allowed to address a remark directly to her, but must speak to some one else loudly enough for the queen to overhear. But the queen has the right to speak to any one. All of which is implicitly believed by M. Craphaud.—Boston Transcript.

BELLES AND DUMBBELLS.

Fifth Avenue Girls Who Practice in Private Gymnasiums.

The young women of the present generation that one meets on Fifth avenue and upper Broadway are as rosy, healthy and as symmetrically developed as English girls, although they still retain their clear cut beauty of features and slender hands and feet. The reason of this perfect physical development is traced to the private gymnasiums in the city, where almost every branch of athletics is taught. And for the past fifteen years these gymnasiums have increased in number. Every private school of any prominence has one, and in many homes of wealthy residents a room on the top floor is fitted up with a spring board, horizontal bars, pulleys, weights and other athletic furniture, and here the daughters of the house spend many hours.

"The majority of ladies attend gymnasiums more for the object of attaining perfect physical development than to become experts in any athletic exercise," said a leader of fashion in speaking of the matter. "You know," she continued, "that a society woman needs a good figure to appear to advantage at entertainments, and she has found that a regular course of gymnastics will do more to make her arms round, her neck graceful and her carriage stately than any course of dancing lessons."

Many mothers prefer to train their daughters at home, and most of the belles of a season go through a regular drill for years before their debut. One lady living on Madison avenue has her three daughters come to her every morning at 10 o'clock. They wear regular gymnasium suits of dark blue flannel, consisting of a blouse and skirt and Turkish trousers of flannel, shoes without heels and short sleeves.

Each girl takes a corner of the room, her face turned toward it, her heels placed together and her hands flat on either side of the wall just even with her shoulders. Then, as the mother counts, they bend forward, the shoulders going beyond the hands, which are kept firm, and bracing them backward. The feet are kept in the first position. After the body has been swayed to and fro a hundred times the maidens are permitted to rest. They are as erect as if drilled in the regular army, and this is due to the old fashioned exercise.

The next exercise, also one employed by our grandmothers, is carrying a pail of water on the head and one in either hand across the room without spilling a drop. This gives a graceful poise to the head and shoulders which is noticeable in the lower orders of Italian women who are obliged to carry in this way. These three girls can all accomplish the difficult feat, but it has taken them years to learn.—New York Journal.

Letter From S. S. Prentiss' Widow.

Mrs. Mary J. Prentiss, widow of Sargeant S. Prentiss, publishes in The New Orleans Picayune an open letter to Rev. W. H. Milburn, taking him severely to task for certain criticisms of Prentiss in his lecture. Mrs. Prentiss says: "If, therefore, I now address you, it is because I feel that I have not long to live, and I wish before I die to bear witness to the character of my husband which I do not hesitate to pronounce the noblest and purest I have ever known. Permit me to state to you that he was utterly devoid of selfish ambition, living only to serve his country and his fellow men, and desiring to be remembered only by those he loved; that his fortune was lost by the decision of the supreme court of the United States involving his title to the Vicksburg commons; that he died of a disease inherited from his father, and that his death was hastened by the fatigue and exposure of the presidential canvass of 1848, and by overwork in his efforts to extricate himself from financial difficulties."—Exchange.

The Sage and the Fool.

A Fool who was on his Way to ask Advice of a Sage Encountered him returning Home with a Girl of 18 hanging to his arm and a look of Inexpressible Softness Clear around to his back Collar button.

"Disturb Me not," said the Sage as he waved the Fool aside. "I have just Married this Maiden and must be left to my Honeymoon."

"But I Came as a Fool to ask Advice of a Sage."

"And I have none to give you, for the World will to-morrow call me the greater Fool of the two."

Moral.—We don't remember whose Hair Dye he called for, nor what baseball club he joined.—Detroit Free Press.

Origin of "the Dead Wood."

"I've got the dead wood on you," is an expression signifying that the evidences of unfair dealing are producible for the justification of the defendant. It originated in this way: A man's wife died and a first class coffin was ordered. The coffin, supposed to be of rosewood, was lowered clumsily into the grave, and one corner of it was knocked off. The gentleman took the piece of wood home, and found it was pine. The bill was presented and a rosewood coffin was one of the items. The undertaker was forced to sue for the amount, and when brought to court the defendant produced his chip in evidence. So goes the story.—Detroit Free Press.

Another Dream Smashed.

"Ah, those autumn leaves, Farmer Robinson," sighed the city guest. "What lovely tints of color, and what an addition they are to the charming scenery you must so enjoy." "Yes, miss. The leaves are gettin' a good deal of yaller and red on to 'em, that's a fact. It's about time to gather—" "Then you really find time to gather autumn leaves?" "Oh, yes, indeed. We rake up a few cartloads every year for beddin' for the hosses." Another æsthetic dream smashed.—Hartford Post.

A Toothless Circular Saw.

At the Hudson river railroad shops is a toothless steel circular saw, thirty-eight inches in diameter and three-eighths of an inch thick at the edge, which will cut off a bar of iron in a short time. A stream of water is kept pouring over it to prevent cracking. The ends of a rail wear out first, and when cut off the rest can be used on side tracks.

A Milk-Fed Pumpkin.

One of the peculiarities of a 250 pound pumpkin grown at Newburg, N. Y., is that it was fed on milk. A root was sent out from the vine to a basin of milk, and it consumed a pint of the fluid each day.—Chicago Times.

The Other Side of It.

Why is it that no song writer has ever written a bass solo, of the horribly lugubrious style, dolinenting the getting sober? Why did not the lamented Mr. Dickens describe Dick Swiveller getting sober in the morning as a fitting companion to his wonderful description of Mr. Swiveller's getting drunk at night?—D. R. Locke.

Next Comes "Cementation."

Cremation, now become so popular in some parts of the world, may have to give way to cementation—the process by which a corpse is converted into a solid statue that may be kept in the parlor, the garret, or the coal shed, or loaned to an art gallery.—Courier-Journal.

An apple tree at West Chester, Pa., which documentary evidence shows to have been planted 111 years ago, is still in full bearing.

THE LOVER'S REASONING.

Tell why I love her? Tell me why,
Turning from murky town and pushing inn,
You love the woodland path, the placid sky.
I'll answer then.

Why do I love her? Analyze
Where in the violet perfume lie,
Where in the music's strain the tears arise.
Can you do this?

Tell why I love her? Yes, when you
Reveal the secret which in snowdrops lie,
Or strain the beauty from the drops of dew,
Then I'll tell why.

Why do I love her? First make clear
Whence steals through minster aisles the restful spell
That fills with mystic sense the atmosphere.
I then will tell.

Yes, love, I turn to thee from glare and crowd,
Tender as dales in spring, as summer's cloud,
Soothing as gentlest song, soft as perfume,
Purer than beads of dew, or snowdrop's bloom.
I in thy presence rest, where tumults cease,
The minster gate is closed, within is peace.
—Temple Bar.

THE FLEETING COOK.

A Little Story Which Throws Considerable Light on a Certain Class of Women.

Here is a story on a certain class of mistresses—a class that is not numerous, but is peculiar to the ranks of the "vulgar rich" who are so scorchingly described by Ouida. A lady comes a stranger to Buffalo, her husband an army officer, ordered here on special duty. She at once breaks into housekeeping and deems herself fortunate in securing a really good cook. One morning while reflecting upon her luck in finding such a kitchen treasure—and she is a stranger in a strange place—she sees a fine establishment—splendid sleigh, fine horses, swell coachman—drive up to her door. From the sleigh steps out a very handsome specimen of womanhood, elegantly costumed. Our army woman, suspecting that she is to be made the recipient of a little Buffalo welcome and hospitality, steps to the mirror, gives her bangs a little twist and prinks up hastily. She hears the door bell ring; soon after hears voices in the parlor. But there is no summons for her, and in five minutes, more or less, the superbly dressed visitor aforesaid leaves the house and drives off. The second girl being asked for an explanation, replies that the lady asked to see the cook, and that functionary soon informs her army mistress that she has had an offer of much higher wages if she will leave at once, and that the offer is too tempting to refuse. Protest is ineffectual, and wondering whether that is the way of doing things in Buffalo, the discomfited housekeeper submits to the result and goes out to hunt after another cook. A few days pass, and the sleigh, the coachman and same elegant specimen of the feminine gender again come up to the door, and this time the lady of the house is certainly asked for. With some reluctance and considerable smothered indignation she goes down, but is soon disabused of any notion that the "lady" is going to "make a call." She briefly explains her errand—admits that she is the woman who induced the cook to leave, and complains that she is in a "really awkward position;" for a "splendid cook" who used to live with her wants to come back, and she, of course, feels under obligations to get the other cook a place, seeing that she urged her to leave. She, therefore, asks our army woman if she is willing to take back her original cook "as a personal favor." Beg pardon, reader. Did you say "Well, I swear!" That is just what we said when we heard the story, and it is true, every word of it.—*Buffalo Express.*

THE MAGAZINE GUN.

Its Tremendous Advantages Over the Single Loader Used by Our Army.

It is an indisputable fact that any good magazine gun will discharge the contents of its magazine in a shorter time than any single loader can throw an equal number of shots; but to say that from that fact a magazine gun wastes ammunition is absurd. One might just as well say because a sportsman can shoot two shots from a double-barrel shotgun in a shorter time than he can from a single-barrel gun that the double-barrel gun is wasteful of ammunition, whereas it is a well-established truth that it is economical of ammunition, and that a good shot can kill a great deal more game with a double-barrel than he can with a single one. He may consume more ammunition, but that's what he goes out for; and it is believed by those who have had most experience with magazine guns that they really consume, wear out and waste less ammunition than the single loader.

But whether this be so or not is immaterial, and it is certain that in the shock of close conflict in the open field, that line of soldiers will prevail which can throw the greatest number of shots in the first ten seconds, rather than in the first ten minutes; and all the world except ourselves has learned that the magazine, from which the gun is charged and discharged by machinery with remarkable rapidity, is indispensable for great emergencies.

Every first-class European power has adopted one form or another of magazine guns, of which we have about twenty different patterns, all of which are excellent and several of which have almost reached the limit of perfection.

It is quite within the range of possibility that we may get into a war with a European nation at any time, and it is dead certain that we shall be caught totally unprepared for it unless our Government adopts and purchases a supply of magazine guns.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Lear in Chancery.

At a period when Mossop, the great actor, was managing the theatre in Smock alley, Dublin, business was bad and his actors were not paid their salaries. One night Mossop, playing Lear, was supported in the arms of an actor playing Kent, who whispered to him: "If you don't give me your honor, sir, that you'll pay me my arrearages this night before I go home I'll let you drop." Mossop, alarmed, besought the man not to talk to him now. "I will," said Kent, "I will; I'll let you drop." Mossop was obliged to give the promise and the actor thus got his money, the effect of a desperate though well timed hint.—Detroit Free Press.

Don't Let the Cranks Read It.

A Frenchman is bringing out a work entitled "The Art of Living a Hundred Years." Great care should be taken to keep it out of the hands of the weather cranks in this country.—Norristown Herald.

PAPIER MACHE.

Description of Its Manufacture, and Some of Its Numerous Uses.

The manufacture of papier mache (literally, "chewed paper") forms an important branch of the paper industry. Who does not remember those projectiles of our school days which we called "spit-balls," and which when thrown at a wall or ceiling adhered thereto with tenacity? What was most striking about these balls was their extraordinary hardness after they become thoroughly dry, this being the more marked in proportion as the chewing had been more perfect.

It was through observing such hardness that the idea occured to some one to employ paper pulp in the manufacture of various objects. Yet the substance employed in the industry is not a "mashed" paper in the absolute sense of the word, but is a paper converted into a soft cardboard by mechanical processes.

In the manufacture of papier mache, the raw material used is a bluish gray, unsized, strong, fine-grained paper. The sheets may be compared (whiteness, which is of no account, being excepted) to Annonay lithographic paper. Cotton forms the basis of it.

These sheets are pasted together by means of a layer of dextrine or starch, applied with a steel spatula. When the desired thickness has been obtained, the mass is put into a hydraulic press that operates in a highly heated drying room. Under the immense pressure of this apparatus there forms a solid block, which is as hard as boxwood or ebony, and which is perfectly plane or has the form of the mold in which the raw material, so ductile when moist and so hard when dry, was compressed. It can be molded into any shape whatever, that of table legs, chair arms, rose-work, moldings, etc.

This sort of wood, without pores, sap, fibers and knots, is capable of being worked with the saw, the gouge, the rasp and the lathe. It can be polished, if need be, although this operation is reserved for the thick black varnish that is applied to it in several coats with an intervening stay of a night in a very hot, air-heated drying room. When it comes from the latter the varnish is very hard, and is free from blisters and cracks. It is possible that many of the objects that are offered to us as being finished with Japan or Chinese lacquer are merely impregnated and covered with a mixture of gum copal, bitumen, tar, resin and other hydrocarbons impregnated with lamp-black and color in certain proportions.

The baking is the important point. When this operation has been too greatly prolonged, the varnish scales off and cracks; and when it has not been carried to a sufficient extent, the surface remains sticky. It is not necessary, then, to exceed a certain temperature, always higher than one hundred degrees.

This molded and pressed paper can be easily turned in the lathe, and made into light and indestructible balls and beads, or be fashioned into ink-stands, caskets and cylinders.

It is from this substance that are manufactured all those bracelets of large black beads studded with Scotch imitation diamonds, all those necklaces, pins, clasps and trinkets of all sorts that are taken for pitch coal or some precious wood. Again, those handsome bracelets composed of semi-lucid and opaline globules that seem to have been cut out of a stone formed of concentric layers, like certain precious stones, are merely of papier mache, cemented with white varnish and coated with the same. So, too, those beautiful nacreous, painted and gilded trays, round tables, and caskets that are known as Japanese work are merely papier mache. The Japanese know but one kind of gilding, while we have two—the dead and the brilliant. We have, likewise, a liquid nacre taken from the scales of the white-bait that well imitates the white currant and certain transparent berries. The nacre is solidly inlaid by means of the hydraulic press, and finally the surface is finished with pumice stone in order to make it perfectly even, and covered with a colorless varnish of the first quality.—*Bulletin des Fabricants de Papier.*

How He Resembled Booth.

A wealthy young amateur with a fond mother was fired with fine frenzy, and concluded to go on the stage as Hamlet.

"Don't you think," said his mother to a friend one night, after he had been on about a month, at a cost of $20,000, "my boy will be a very great tragedian some day?"

"Well, really, I can't say," was the cautious reply; "but in one particular he is very like Booth."

"Ah, thank you," said the fond mother. "In what particular, pray?"

"He always comes to the theater in a carriage, madam."—*Washington Critic.*

—Ten languages—English, German, Norwegian, Swedish, French, Bohemian, Finn, Polish, Italian and Chinese—are spoken in Minnesota. The Governor's message was printed in each of these languages.

—Tea Cakes: One cup of butter, two of sugar beaten together, one cup of sour milk or water, a teaspoonful of saleratus, spice, nutmeg or carraway; flour to roll out. Mix as soft as possible.—*Good Cheer.*

Goldsmith's Famous Quarrel.

The recent controversy over the management of the Royal academy has recalled Gainsborough's famous quarrel with that body. It was in 1784. He sent in a life size group of some royal personages with a request that it be hung—contrary to rule—below the line set for life size portraits, namely, seven feet from the floor. "If you refuse me this indulgence," he wrote, "I will never exhibit with you again; and that I swear by God!" The request and the violent language together shocked the academy terribly, and it returned the picture to the artist. He kept his word, and up to the time of his death, four years later, never sent another picture to the academy. But when he lay on his death bed he sent for Sir Joshua Reynolds and became reconciled to him, addressing to him his last words: "We are all going to heaven, and Vandyck is of the company."—Chicago Herald.

RAILROAD TIES.

RELATIVE LASTING QUALITIES OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WOOD.

An Industry Which the Railroads Have Made and Fostered—The Original Hewed Article Still Considered the Best There Is.

"We have our fruit season, nut season, and various other seasons, but this is the railroad tie season," said Roadmaster Donoghue of the Illinois Central. "The season commences about Oct. 1 and ends in April and May. From this you are to understand that during this period our busy time lasts."

"How long does a tie live?"

"The average life of a tie of course depends as much upon what it is made of as the life of a man is generally gauged by his habits—it is all in the stuff that is in it. The best ties are made of burr and white oak—that is, of the material most available ties made from that sort of timber are the best. Honey locust outlasts anything we put down, but we can get but little of that. Along with the burr and white oaks we will place post oak, and place the average life of a tie of that material at seven years.

THE LIFE OF A TIE.

"I might say, too," continued the roadmaster, "that the life of a tie depends much on the ballast in which the timber is imbedded. I have had ties remain sound for fifteen years in cinder and rock ballast. They last a long time also in gravel—as long as ten years. In ordinary earth ballast they become worthless after seven years of service."

"What about the difference between hewed and sawed ties?"

"Well, there is in the life of ties at the very least three years difference, and that in favor of those that are hewed, and I will give you a good reason for this fact: Sawed ties are made of timber that cannot be hewed and that has been 'shook'—timber that is blown down by storms. The saw leaves the crevices around a knot so exposed that the water gets in there and so remains. The crevices of the saw also make little gutters, as it were, which hold the water and which of course causes he tie to rot. In all my experience—and that covers a long term in the various branches of roadmaking—I never knew a sawed tie to lie as long as the one which is hewed. We buy ties at two shapes, first and second, and are now paying from 33 to 44 cents for the former and 17 cents for the second. For sawed ties we pay by the thousand feet—$14 per 1,000. Switch ties are always sawed. A set of switch ties contains 2,500 feet, and costs us $35. All ties are closely inspected. About twice a month I do this work. The ties are hauled to the track and 'ranked' (piled up), and I take a squad of section men by whom the ties are all rehandled, and so as each one is turned over it is given its class and marked on the end—two dots for second class, one dot for first. Ties made of red or water oak we throw out entirely, accepting them at no price. Ties are paid for as often as twice a month, the money being paid through the station agents of the company, who are furnished funds for that purpose. So far this season we have shipped about 90,000 ties. Just now they are being sent north to build the double track between Kankakee and Chicago and also Freeport for use in building the new road from Freeport to Madison, Wis."

TIES FOR ONE MILE.

"How many ties does it take for one mile of road, Mr. Donoghue?"

"Twenty-six hundred. We watch the road closely, and as the old ones become useless we take them out and put in the new. We do not commence on a mile track or a section of track and put in ties, beginning at one end, but our aim is to keep up a uniform soundness from one end of the road to the other. Some roads adopt the plan of skipping ties in spiking the rails to them, but I find this impracticable and dangerous. Every tie should be spiked on both sides of the rail. Old ties are taken possession of by the section men, who convert them into firewood.

"Ties are hauled to us frequently from a distance of fifteen miles from the track, eight or ten ties being the average load.

"Ties are just as much of a commodity almost as wheat or corn. There are few general merchandise dealers along the line who do not trade for ties, and they all make a good profit. In the first place they have a profit on their goods and will sell a tie for an advance of at least five cents on what they paid for ties in trade. We are now loading and shipping away almost as fast as we receive them."

On account of the extensive use of trestles in bridging over low places by railroads the pile business has also grown in great proportions. These are cut from huge logs, barked and hauled to the track. They are generally about eighteen inches through, thirty feet long, and one of them delivered on the cars costs $3.70. The ties on this sort of structure are all sawed, and cost $14 per 1,000 feet. Tie and pile makers make but little money—an expert chopper cannot get out more than fifteen ties in a day. He gets 11 cents each for these, so that he would make only $1.65 per day, and it is the tie trader, not the maker, who coins the money.—Chicago Tribune.

Ants Which Fight to a Finish.

The jolliest sport among the juvenile Renoites is fighting ants. They scrape up a shovelful of these busy insects from one colony and carry them to the next nearest colony, dumping them together. The result is immediately a pitched battle, which is fought most viciously, the little warriors literally tearing each other to pieces, until the last of the interlopers is dead. They fight in pairs or in threes, fours and bunches, as it happens to come handiest, but it is always a "fight to finish" and no quarter asked or shown.—Reno Gazette.

New Artificial Leather.

Some of the new artificial leather made in Germany is being applied successfully to industrial fabrications. The substance is prepared by mixing with 5 or 10 per cent. of sinews and pressed into sheets like ordinary leather cardboard. The materials are made separately. Pieces of leather are washed, cut, boiled in alkaline lye, torn, neutralized with hydrochloric acid, and finally carefully washed once more to remove all traces of acid. To this are added sinews, which are treated similarly, but steamed in an acid bath until they are like glue. After being thus prepared, the materials are mixed, pressed into sheets, moistened on both sides with a concentrated solution of alum, and the upper surface is at last given a thin coat of caoutchouc in solution with carbonic bisulphide.—Boston Budget.

An [illegible] observation—"My [illegible]

A Choir Singer's Precautions.

A choir singer has to use many precautions of which an ordinary mortal seldom thinks. She must not eat directly before singing, must guard against even the slightest draught and must never get her feet damp or stand in a cold place to sing. Heat makes the voice more flexible, and it is said that a pretty soloist in one of the uptown churches runs up and down the choir loft for a quarter of an hour each Sunday morning in winter to get up a circulation, and always stands on warm bricks to sing.—New York Journal.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, May 13, 1887.

MR. FRY, M. P. P.

The *Columbian* takes a sensible view of the Cowichan election. Our contemporary is a consistent supporter of the present government, but has too much good sense to imitate the example of the organ in this city. It states, with a freedom that is truly refreshing, that the result in Cowichan is not a conspicuous triumph for either party, and it attributes the defeat of the straight government candidate to the retrogressive legislation of last session, for which the government was undoubtedly responsible. We agree, in the main, with our New Westminster contemporary in his estimate of the situation in Cowichan and of the disturbing influences which led to the return of Mr. Fry, a result which might be claimed by us as an opposition gain just as reasonably as it has been set down by the *Colonist* as a government victory. When it is remembered that Cowichan was the pet constituency of the Smithe government, and that it had been represented for many years by the late premier, the defeat of the government candidate, whose cause was championed by a cabinet minister and, unfortunately for him, espoused by the government press, must be interpreted as a distinct intimation that the electors of Cowichan are not indissolubly wedded to the government. While we would naturally have preferred to have seen Mr. Evans at the head of the poll, we are not prepared to find fault with the result. There is not the slightest doubt that the opposition candidate would have been elected had Mr. Sutton been his only opponent, as it is well known that many votes were recorded for Mr. Fry, who was looked upon as an independent, which would have been given to Mr. Evans. Mr. Fry does not owe one vote to government influence; on the contrary, he can point to a score or more which were given to Mr. Sutton in consequence of the hostility of the government to his candidature. His attitude, therefore, in the House, towards a government that used every artifice known to them to accomplish his defeat, may easily be foretold. While not necessarily allying himself with the opposition, as an honorable man he cannot pursue any other course than the one his opponents (the government) has forced him to take—that of pronounced independence. His constituents will be satisfied if he follows only the lead of his own good judgment, voting for or against public measures undismayed by the fact that the tyrants who connived to defeat him have, for the moment, control of the public affairs of the province. He can, we are free to confess, serve his constituents ably and well without making any entangling alliance with the curious combination of imbecility and revenge that is now dragging the name of government into derision and contempt.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

The Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, a few evenings since laid before the Commons the correspondence between the Canadian and the British government on the fisheries question. Much of this correspondence has already been before the public. The new and important additions are the proposal of Canada for a mixed commission to settle fishery matters with the English Government's endorsation of that view and a suggestion that the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty be restored, but without the compensating payment of money as awarded at Halifax, and a dispatch from Lord Salisbury to the American Secretary of Legation, conveying a proposition for a mixed commission and containing the following language; "But there is another course which H. M.'s Government are inclined to propose and which in their opinion would afford a temporary solution of the controversy equally creditable to both parties. Her Majesty's Government have never been informed of the reasons which induced the Government of the United States to denounce the Fisheries articles of the Treaty of Washington, but they have understood that adoption of that course was in a great degree the result of a feeling of disappointment at the Halifax award, under which the U. S. Government were called upon to pay the sum of £1,000,000, being the estimated value of the benefits which would accrue to them in excess of those which would be derived by Canada and Newfoundland from the operation of her fishery article of the treaty. Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Canada, in proof of their earnest desire to treat the question in a spirit of liberality and friendship, are now willing to revert for the coming fishery season and, if necessary, for a farther term, to the condition of things existing under the Treaty of Washington, without any suggestion of pecuniary indemnity. This is a proposal which, I trust, will commend itself to your government as being based on the spirit of generosity and good will which should animate two great and kindred nations, whose common origin, language and institutions constitute as many bonds of amity and concord. As any action on the part of the United States depends on the consent of Congress, it would seem that it must result in the Canadian fisheries being made free for another season until Congress meets. The correspondence contains the departments instructions to the Canadian cruisers which do not bear exactly the interpretation given them by rumor during the recess by the maritime province ministerial journals.

The Geological Expedition.

The expeditionary party under Prof. Dawson, of the Dominion Geological Survey, left for its destination this afternoon on the Ancon. The party is composed of Prof. Dawson, James McEvoy and McConnell, of the Geological Service and Mr. Ogilvie, of the Dominion Land Survey, and seven or eight boatmen from this city.

AFGHANISTAN TROUBLES.

Recent cablegrams confirm the rumor that fresh troubles have broken out in Afghanistan. It is known to our readers that a revolt against the authority of the Ameer has been in progress for some time. The rebles belong to strong tribes; they are believed to have the active sympathy of the Russians, who now have forts and settlements established to within a short distance of Herat, "the key of India." If, as was reported a few days since, the Ameer's troops have got the worst of it in recent battles, and Khelat I-Ghilzi has fallen into their hands, while Ghuzni and Candahar are threatened, we may soon hear of a movement headed by powerful chiefs to put down the Ameer, and replace him by someone who can win battles; for the Afghans, like all eastern nations, very soon tire of a sovereign when he gets the worst of it in contests with his enemies. But the most alarming news is that sent by the governor of Herat, who states that the Russians are "advancing their posts and exciting the Afghans." That statement may have another meaning than appearing on the face of it. In their dealings with the Asiatic tribes whom they have subjugated within the last twenty-five years, the Russians have invariably pursued the policy which they are now adopting on the borders of Afghanistan. First, they have made friends with a portion of the populace, secretly or openly, as the circumstances have warranted. Then has followed an arranged for strife, to quell which the Russians have pretended the strong arm of the Czar was necessary, and annexation—the intended result—is brought about. We would not be surprised if that were the intention of Russia with regard to Afghanistan at the present time. Not that Russia would desire to control the whole of that vast territory, but, because it has been known from the declarations of the officers entrusted with the administration of her affairs on the Afghan boundary, that the territory lying contiguous to Herat between that fortress and the Russian possessions—is regarded as the most desirable spot in all Central Asia. And then the control of Herat, if that could be obtained, would practically make the Czar the arbiter of the fate of Afghanistan proper. This state of affairs has been looked for by those versed in Central Asiatic affairs for some time past, but not so soon. It, however, the report which comes from St. Petersburg, to the effect that the British and Russian Afghan Boundary Delimitation Commission are at loggerheads, and the negotiations are in danger of being broken off, the trouble may come sooner than has been expected. The worst feature of the case lies in the fact that there is in power in Britain at the present time a government of a decidedly Jingo disposition, which may not be contented to fortify and hold India, as Mr. Gladstone decided to do when the British Jingoes were urging him to declare war against Russia because she was acquiring territory adjoining the Ameer's possessions. The same men are in power in Britain to-day as then declared that Gladstone was a traitor to British interests because he did not land the country into a conflict the extent or end of which no one could foresee. The Liberal leader's offence lay in his permitting the Czar to appropriate lands that had been the home of robbers and thieves for thousands of years. To be consistent, the Salisbury Cabinet must regard any further approach of Russia eastward as a *casus belli*. Here lies the danger of the present situation.

The 24 o'clock system has worked well on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the management of the Intercolonial have resolved to follow suit.

Toronto brags of the number of large new buildings to be erected there this year. These include the new parliament buildings to cost $750,000, the new court house and city hall, a fine new building for the Bank of Commerce and another for the Canada Life Assurance company. These will aggregate a million and a half in cost, besides which an unusual number of private buildings will be erected.

John Henry Pope is now wide awake to the fact that there is not weight enough in his sneers to crush a big man. He turned the hose of his sarcasm on J. C. Patterson, of North Essex, last week. But the latter survived the effort to interrupt his protest against the Queen's County outrage. His retort convinced Mr. Pope that he had been trifling with a freeman and shattered the self assurance of the venerable author of the immortal phrase "there hain't nothin' to it.

Canadian interest in the fisheries in the Alaskan archipelago says *Bradstreets*, is being again awakened. It will be remembered that last fall three British Columbia vessels were seized by an American cutter for encroaching on the seal fisheries in the Behring sea. The members of parliament from British Columbia have been urging the Canadian government to secure from the authorities at Washington some indication of the policy which the latter will pursue regarding the Behring sea seal fisheries during the coming year. The Canadian government, it appears, has communicated with the State Department in regard to the matter, but without receiving any definite reply. The want of some definite understanding with the government at Washington will postpone the making of arrangements by the British Columbia seal companies for the season's work. It is hardly to be expected, however, that the Washington authorities would be overanxious to satisfy our neighbors of the Dominion upon this question while the old controversy regarding the rights of our citizens in Canadian ports and waters remains unsettled, and of course no formal international negotiations can be carried on between the Canadian authorities and the governmentiof the United States. Let the Canadians get Great Britain to make the Behring sea question a part of the fisheries controversy.

CITY COUNCIL.

An Important Report from Mr. H. P. Bell, C. E.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held last evening. Present: Mayor Fell and Couns. Grant, Styles, Harris, Braden, Pearse, Vigelius, Coughlan.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From C. E. Redfern, stating that he was willing to act as an arbitrator on behalf of the city. Received and filed.

From Wm. Jackson, jr., calling attention to the filthy condition of a drain on McClure street. Referred to the Sanitary Committee.

From Wm. Lennox, tendering his resignation as hoseman of Tiger Engine Co., owing to business preventing his continuance of the duties. Resignation accepted.

From Fraser & Leonard, Vancouver, offering to furnish hose for which they have been appointed agents. Received and filed.

From John Jessop, calling attention to the desirability of winding up the affairs of the Mechanics' Institute, which cannot be done until the sum of $350 has been raised to wipe off the indebtedness of the institution, and requesting that a by-law be again submitted to the ratepayers. Laid on table.

From nine ratepayers in James Bay Ward, asking for the construction of a gravel sidewalk on McClure street, between Vancouver and Quadra streets. Referred to the Street Committee to report.

From Jas. S. Cowie, in reference to the condition of the sidewalk at Broad and Fort streets. Referred to Street Committee with power to act.

From H. F. Sieward, applying for a license to sell liquor on Beacon Hill on the 21st and 22nd of June, during the jubilee celebration.

Mayor Fell said the council had no power to grant the license asked for.

Coun. Pearse said he would be extremely sorry, even if we had the power to see a license granted to sell liquor on the occasion in question. There was a licensed house close by.

Coun. Braden thought if we had the power permission ought to be granted. The proceeds could be given to the Nanaimo sufferers.

Coun. Grant moved that the application be referred to the Mayor and Park Committee. Seconded by Coun. Coughlan.

Coun. Pearse moved in amendment, seconded by Coun. Vigelius that the application be received and filed. Carried.

From S. M. Roberts thanking the Mayor and Council, on behalf of the sufferers of Nanaimo for the generosity displayed in voting the sum of $1,000. Received and filed.

Mayor Fell said he had visited Nanaimo and had advised the Mayor to form a relief committee. A draft had come today for $1,000, which he had not yet accepted. About $1,300 had come into his hands from various sources and he expected to have two or three thousand dollars in a few days.

Coun. Braden said the money should be sent at once.

Coun. Coughlan thought there should be no restrictions in sending the money.

Coun. Harris moved that the money be sent to-morrow to the Mayor of Nanaimo. Seconded and carried.

ACCOUNTS.

Accounts for the month of April, aggregating $4,415.81 were read and referred to the Finance Committee and ordered to be paid if found correct.

A LIBRARY.

Coun. Grant's notice of a by-law to raise by way of loan the sum of $5,000 for jubilee celebration and jubilee hospital was withdrawn, the mover stating that there was no power to spend money for celebration purposes. He promised to bring in a by-law in aid of hospital and a free library.

THE STREETS.

The Street Committee presented a report recommending an eight-foot sidewalk be laid on Government street from Pembroke street to Finlayson's bridge; that in re communication of A. DeCosmos, offering $10 to assist in the widening of the sidewalk on the south side of Cormorant street, between Government and Douglas; the city clerk be instructed to notify Mrs. Brown, in accordance with the official map act, clause six, to remove from off the street the stanties abutting from her property; that a small portion of rock be removed from George street; that the consideration of the communication of H. F. Heisterman be deferred until the new sidewalk shall have been laid on Belleville street; that the Council make application at the next session of the Legislature for an amendment to the official map of Victoria to enable them to remove a governing stone on Humboldt street to correct position, and that the city clerk be instructed to write to Mr. Drake, advising him of their intended action in the matter; that a sidewalk be laid on Commercial alley, from Yates street to Bastion Square; that the eight-foot sidewalk now being laid on Kingston street, from St. Lawrence to Montreal, be extended to Oswego street; that Commercial alley be graded, cambered and macadamized. Report adopted.

THE WATER WORKS

The water works committee reported in favor of the extension of the water service to Mr. J. Lawson's premises. Report adopted.

THE FIREMEN.

The Fire Wardens recommended the adoption of an amendment to the rules and regulations in respect to the attendance of foremen, hosemen and hook and ladder men, and imposing fines and suspension for non-attendance at fires. The report was adopted.

THE RESERVOIR AGAIN.

The Water Works Committee presented a lengthy report on the new reservoirs, along with the following report from Mr. H. P. Bell, consulting engineer.

B. W. Pearse, Esq., Chairman Water Works Committee:

Sir,—I have the honor to report progress so far. I have examined the general principle of the proposed extension of the city water works, and approve of the scheme. I find that scheme capable of further extension than the works now contemplated. I have checked the calculations in the various reports furnished me and find them practically correct. An abstract of these calculations is as follows: Summer level of Elk Lake, 189 feet over datum; level of low service reservoir, 125 feet over datum; difference of level, 54 feet; less 10 feet head for pumping purposes, 44 feet; distance for this head 31,000 feet; pipe diam. 12 in.; velocity, — 1.94 feet per second; discharge, — 1.51 cubic feet per second; equal to 815,400 gallons in 24 hours, or enough for 16,308 people at 50 gals. per head per day. General daily pressure on the city hall guage, 43.4 lbs; equivalent column of water, 100 feet; height of the guage, 61 feet; loss of head, 100x61-189, 28 feet; velocity, 1⅝ feet per second; discharge, 1,232 cubic feet per second; discharge in gallons per 24 hours equal to 665,281, or for 16,508 people, for comparison with previous calculations 41 gallons per head per day, or an increased efficiency of the reservoir over the present system of supply of 22 per cent.

If the night readings of the guage are higher than those of the day, then the per centage of increased efficiency will be in proportion more.

A new main would not serve the same purpose as the reservoir system, and the two are not capable of comparison, as the height to which the water has to be raised for the higher levels and for efficient fire protection below, is above the source of the present supply.

The site of the low level reservoir has been cross sectioned for contract purposes, and should be further cross sectioned on bed rock for contract work, as the earth is taken off. When a plan of the site of the reservoir is made with the levels attached, the outline marked thereon and other necessary plans (now making under my direction) are completed, I will see the quantities of all classes of work brought into bill form and checked.

Although not especially ordered to report on the method of excavating the low level reservoir, I will say that it should be done by the day, irrespective of cost. The site of the work is upon a declivity on one side, and any contractor for excavation might in his anxiety to do himself justice, leave the bottom and sides in such a condition that 500 barrels of cement would not stop the leaks, and the quantity of concrete required for a floor might be enormously increased to obtain the efficiency possible under careful, even if expensive work.

In reference to the site of the high level reservoir the nearer it is situated to the work to be done under a given head, the greater will be its capacity for fire purposes in case of emergency, and also for daily use. It should be remembered that a given discharge with a fixed pipe diameter can only be got upon one hydraulic gradient, and therefore the further back your reservoir is placed the more you will have to rise on a further production of the same grade.

In reference to the construction of this reservoir, it may be built of wrought iron rivetted plate, of cement masonry, or of brick in cement. For economy the first is the best, and for durability the second. The general practice of the United States engineers favors rivetted plate. If the reservoir is built of wrought iron, it should in addition to being roofed in, be walled round with timber, and an air space be left as a non-conductor of heat between the timber and iron. If built of masonry or brick work of circular form, it will become a horizontal arch suffering bursting pressure under conditions the least capable of resistance that an arch of these materials can be placed in, and I would recommend that the wall be given the same strength as a straight wall under the same head of water, even if theoretical considerations required a less thickness. No other points occur to me for explanation until the plans are further advanced, but I shall be happy to give any further information that may be in my power.

Yours, &c.,

H. P. Bell.

Coun. Braden moved that the report be deferred until the plans are ready.

Coun. Barnard moved that the report be adopted, and that the work be proceeded with immediately.

A lengthy debate ensued. Couns. Braden, Styles and Coughlan advocated a new main, and the other councillors the reservoir. On a vote being taken the amendment was carried and report adopted.

ADDITIONAL REPORT.

Coun. Pearse presented a second report in reference to the disagreement as to the cost of work on the low service reservoir, between himself and Coun. Coughlan.

THE GUTTERS.

Coun. Braden asked for permission to employ an additional man to clean the gutters.

The Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

CABLE NEWS.

PARNELL'S MOVEMENTS.

Dublin, May 12.—Parnell left Kingstown this morning for London.

AN AGED FRENCHMAN.

Paris, May 12.—Jean Baptiste Joseph Deicdonne Boussingault, a member of the institute is dead. Age 84 years.

AN EDITOR IMPRISONED.

Berlin, May 12.—Editor Freesenge, of the *Zeitung* was sentenced to imprisonment for one month for libeling Prince Bismarck's political character.

RUSSIA AGAIN PLOTTING.

Vienna, May 12.—Report is current here that the Russian minister at Teheran is trying to induce the Persian government to liberate Ayoo Khan, for whose safe keeping England pays a subsidy.

REPRISALS AGAINST GERMANS.

Paris, May 12.—The government has closed the velocipede factory at Marsinville, near Lunneville, the property of a German named Schmertz, who employed men belonging to the German Imperial Army. The incident is supposed to be a prelude to other reprisals against Germans. *Le France* denounced M. Laboulye, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, for retaining a Prussian in his service as Chasseur.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Santiago de Cuba, May 12.—The British Special Commission reached here direct from Port an Prince. The Anglo Haytian question has been settled on the basis foreshadowed some time ago. President Soloman paid in cash and gave bonds to the British Commission to the amount of $250,000. It is claimed that President Soloman not only paid the money willingly but expressed himself quite satisfied with the amicable settlement of the claims.

THE NOGALES INCIDENT.

Washington, May 12.—The Secretary of State received a telegram from Minister Manning contradicting the report of the execution of an army officer on account of the Nogales incident.

Justice Wood is somewhat easier this morning, although little hope is entertained of his recovery.

TOTALLY WRECKED.

San Francisco, May 12.—Information has been received in this city that the whaling bark Europa, owned by J. N. Knowles, of this city, has been totally wrecked on the coast of Japan.

The Fisheries Question.

Ottawa, May 12.—Sir John Macdonald says he knows nothing of the proposed suspension of the operations of the fisheries protection fleet. No answer has yet been received from the U. S. government to Lord Salisbury's alternative proposals for a mixed commission to settle the fisheries question.

A Generous Contribution.

Mr. A. A. Sandeman, representing the well known wholesale gents' furnishing house of Messrs. E. A. Small & Co., Montreal, received a dispatch from his firm to-day instructing him to donate the sum of $100 to the Nanaimo relief fund. This is the first heard from the east. Many more doubtless will follow the example set by Messrs. Small & Co.

Book List—Just Received.

In Divers Tones, by Chas G. Roberts $1 00
The Mystery of God, by C. V. Pinnus 2 00
The Story of the Earth and Man, Dawson 2 00
Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada with Maps, by Alfred R. C. Selwyn 2 50
Lurie's Poems 1 00
Gardening for Profit 2 50
Ben Hur—Cloth—Lew Wallace 50
Miracle in Stone, Leiss 2 00
The Problem of Human Life, Here and Hereafter 2 50

R. C. STATIONERY & PRINTING CO.,
Next door to the Post Office.

FAR OFF CARIBOO.

Public Matters at Barkerville—The Mail Delivery—Mining and Other News.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Barkerville, April 26.—At a meeting held at the Theatre Royal here last night for the purpose of taking into consideration the mail service which lately has been very unsatisfactory—the following resolutions were passed, and by publishing which you will confer a favor.

Whereas, The B. C. Express Co., contractors for the carrying of the mails to Barkerville, have for a period of nine consecutive weeks failed to deliver the full weekly mail; letters, registered matter, and a few papers alone having been brought through.

Resolved, That the attention of the postmaster-general be called to this fact with the request that he order the said contractors to deliver the delayed mail forthwith, and hereafter to do so regularly.

That the postmaster be also requested to return to the former system of delivery, under which Barkerville was the terminus of the mail route, and not Quesnelle as now, and the return mail was dispatched within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the up-stage.

That the member for the district be requested to move in the House of Commons for a copy of the terms and conditions of the contract between the said B. C. Express Co. and the Post-office Department, for publication.

That the chairman be authorized to telegraph the substance of the foregoing resolutions to the postmaster-general and post-office inspector, Victoria.

That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Mr. Henry Moffatt, for the able and energetic manner in which he has kept the road open between Stanley and here, under great difficulties during the past winter, and that he be recommended to the government for an allowance of $100 extra.

That a justice of the Peace should be appointed and that the name of Watkin C. Price be recommended to the government as a fit person to appoint as a J. P. for the district.

That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded for publication, all of which resolutions were carried without a dissenting voice. After a vote of thanks to the chairman and secretary the meeting closed.

Arch. Dods, Secretary.

THE QUARTZ BILL

lately passed by the local house has come in for considerable adverse criticism, from the opinion freely expressed that it will not have the effect desired by the House, viz., the development of the quartz industry. The bill is so framed that only about three companies can avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from the assistance given by the legislature. These companies may apply for a bonus or a guarantee to assist in developing their particular mines, in which there has already been considerable work done, but how are the hundreds of ledges, some of which are owned and held by men who cannot expend $25,000 in developing their locations, to be developed? What appears to be wanted is something by which an actual test of the value of the quartz, or amount of gold or silver contained in the ore when it is tested by the ton or 100 tons. This, it is believed, could be done by the

ESTABLISHMENT OF REDUCTION WORKS

by the government, under the care of a competent operator. Then every man could take 10 or 20 tons to the works, with some confidence that he would find out the actual amount of valuable mineral in his vein, and this could be done—so say competent authorities—for the amount proposed to be expended by the government. This would be equally valuable to those companies which have, with such praiseworthy perseverance, kept trying to find the right way to get at the precious metals, till now they have expended large amounts. Three of the largest companies have each a large amount of machinery for crushing, but no means of saving any other than the free gold that may exist in the quartz. But as all the scientists and men of experience agree that by means of chlorination works the gold may be saved out of the sulphurets, it would seem that the government should have devoted their attention to the best means of establishing such works as would thoroughly and impartially test the quartz for all.

MINING NEWS.

Some more prospectors have left for the north, hauling handsleds and taking out some of their fit-out with dog-sleds. They will not be heard from until probably about July when pack animals will be able to take in supplies on the bare ground.

The B.C. Milling & Mining Co.'s works look well; "couldn't ask anything to look better" says the engineer. The shaft tapping the tunnel and blind shaft has been completed—a magnificent piece of work—and the bringing into line of the blind shaft, goes on. A good deal of work is laid out on this location and if all goes on that is spoken of, a big gang of men will be required to carry out the proposed tunnelling and sinking and erecting machinery.

The spring is very backward. Nothing can be done on the hydraulics for over a month yet. The snow is deep on the ground and still falling.

The Nason Co.'s mill is being put up by Al. Dow, and the prospects for this company are encouraging.

PERSONALS.

From Thursday's Daily.

The Rev. D. McRae left Wednesday morning for a week's visit to Comox in the interest of Presbyterian mission work

Lieut. Carmichal arrived from Montreal last night to join H. M. S. Triumph, and is registered at the Clarence.

Mr. J. L. Crimp, gold commissioner for Cassiar, left for the north to-day on the Ancon.

Mr. J. D. Carseaden, of Carseaden & Peck, wholesale clothiers, Montreal and Winnipeg, is in the city and is registered at the Oriental.

Ald. D. Oppenheimer of Vancouver is in the city. He reports the terminal city is bounding ahead at a rapid rate. The public improvements being carried on by the corporation are extensive, and has completely transformed the howing wilderness of a few months ago to excellent streets, planked for miles, beautiful residences with charming flowers and kitchen gardens and palatial business houses. His faith in the future greatness of Vancouver is as firm as ever.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it.

OGLE TAYLOE MANSION.

THE WONDERFUL HISTORY OF DON CAMERON'S WASHINGTON HOME.

What May Be Seen from Its Windows—A Photographic Camera of Stirring Events in the Past—Stories of Other Houses in the Same Neighborhood.

Speaking of the old houses at Washington, I took a good look the other day at Ogle Tayloe mansion on Lafayette square. This is the house that Don Cameron bought last fall for $67,000, and the probabilities are that it will be in the future, as it has been in the past, one of the social centers of Washington. It is a big, old-fashioned, three-story brick building, with a ridge roof running up between two gable-like ends at the top. It has many windows looking out upon Lafayette square, and the statue of Gen. Jackson sitting on a horse, which for ten years or more has been balancing himself on his hind heels. Just across the way, within a stone's throw of its front door, is seen the ghastly, barn-like White House, and the whole associations of its neighborhood are full of history. Its third-story windows can look into those of the Decatur mansion, now owned by Gen. Beale, where the gallant commodore lived at the time he was shot by Barron. Around to the right on the same square is the palace of the millionaire Corcoran, where Daniel Webster used to entertain as secretary of state, and where the French minister took possession at the time Corcoran fled to England at the beginning of the war.

HISTORICAL HOUSES NEAR BY.

Just below the Corcoran mansion are the new houses of Henry Adams and John Hay, and next to them, within 100 yards of this Cameron house, rises old St. John's church, in which a dozen presidents have worshiped, and in one window of which are the memorial paintings which President Arthur gave to the memory of his dead wife. A little further on is the red brick in which Charles Sumner lived and worked, and on the corner between it and Cameron's new purchase is a roomy old brick which President Madison owned at the time of his death, and in which the peerless Dolly Madison wore the turbans which cost her $1,000 a year, in entertaining all along down through the half-dozen administrations following that which she presided over at the White House across the way.

It was within plain sight of this house of Cameron's that Barton Key flirted with Mrs. Sickles. Looking from its windows one might have seen the tragedy in which Key was shot by the irate husband, and, had he continued to look, he could have seen them carry Key into the old Seward mansion which adjoins this, and in which less than ten years later the assassination of Steward was attempted. If this old house formed a plate of a photographic camera throughout all these years, and the scenes recorded on it could be reproduced, what a history of our country and its great men it would form! If its walls were photographs how many witty bon mots could they give forth! It was built in 1838, the year in which Jackson was first elected president, and it has been from that time to this the residence of the Tayloes, one of the richest of the old families of the country.

MILLIONAIRE OF THE YEAR 1800.

Col. Tayloe, the father of Ogle Tayloe, was one of the millionaires of 1800. He owned thousands of acres, and hundreds of slaves, and he built the great octagon mansion, in which President Madison once lived, and which, during a part of Madison's administration, when the White House was burned, formed the presidential residence. Ogle Tayloe, the man who built the house, was the intimate and confidant of half of the great men of the country for over forty years, lie roomed with John A. Dix at college, and during the time he was at Harvard he was associated with Prescott, the historian. In 1817 he was private secretary to Mr. Rush, the American minister at Paris, and it was shortly after he was married that he took up his residence in this house, which is now to be occupied by Senator Cameron. During his whole lifetime he was a great entertainer, and Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, and Gen. Jackson often sat down at his table.

It was at this house that Gen. Harrison called just before he was taken with that sickness which killed him, and it was in this house that Gen. Scott was dining one day when a terrible thunder storm came up in which hail fell in such large stones as to go through the heavy plate glass at the capitol. It stopped the Tayloe dinner for the time and knocked the glass out of the windows. Gen. Scott was much alarmed, but after it was over he drank his champagne with great gusto and called the hailstones with which it was cooled "celestial ice."—Carp" in Cleveland Leader.

Electric Lamps for Parisian Carriages.

The success of the incandescent electric lamp for private carriages in Paris, as a substitute for candles and oil lamps, is pronounced complete. Not only the regular side-lights are included in this plan, but the interior of the vehicle is illuminated by a lamp sufficiently powerful to read by, and in some instances a similar lamp is placed for novelty on the head of the horse. The lamps are connected by wires with small accumulators placed under the driver's seat. They are small in size, being only about eight inches square and four inches high, each of such accumulators being able to supply a lamp of five-candle power for the space of some six hours. During the day they are removed and charged with electricity from a dynamo machine or otherwise, and at night they are ready for use.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

An Ingenious Method of Devotion.

Princess Victoria, of Denmark, has invented an ingenious method of attending divine service. She literally has prayers "laid on" like gas, by means of telephonic communications with the new English church. The transmission of sound is very well managed. Eight receivers bring to the royal devotee in her study one, the tones of the priest at the altar; four, the voice of the preacher in the pulpit, and three, the sounds of the organ. Thus does her royal highness enjoy chamber devotions.—Town Topics.

Nothing New Under the Sun.

Londoners have been making much ado about nothing in connection with Terry, the actress's, flat. Mr. Morrow, they accused him of using a motive which had been used before by Mr. Aide. Whereupon Mr. Aide and various other persons hasten to state that it is a very old story, claimed alike by Germany, Scotland, and Wales. Not long ago an American magazinist trifled with the same theme in a short story.—The Argonaut.

Fascinating Flames.

Sagebrush and rabbits are fast disappearing on the peninsula. A machine drawn by six horses pulls the brush from the ground by the roots. Fascinated by the flames, the rabbits jump in and are roasted alive. Scores of the destructive little pests are thus destroyed in a day.—San Diego (Cal.) Sun.

Around the World.

The passage of the steamer Alameda from Auckland to San Francisco in twenty-three days and six hours reduces the time of the trip around the world to sixty-nine days.

The Story of Faust.

Heretofore known to our theatre-goers only through the libretto of Gounod's opera, who presented at the Baldwin last night in Doyle Bernard's dramatic version to a full house, says the San Francisco *Daily Report*, of Feb. 22. Mr. Morrison, who was warmly welcomed, makes of "Mephistopheles" the central figure, and a picturesque one, his face and figure lending themselves readily to the role, while his attitudes and gestures, and the reading of the lines, are the very finest result of artistic study, and the whole personation lacks but one thing—inspiration—to make it surpassingly great. Miss Charlotte Tittel acts the garden scene beautifully, with tenderness and with much of the ideal feeling which it needs. Miss Carrie Carter makes a hit as "Martha," a role far more prominent than in the opera; and Albert Hosmer is a very earnest "Valentine," whose death scene is most impressive. The minor characters are numerous and well sustained, the instruction of the people having been most intelligent, resulting in stage pictures full of life and reality, to which the beautiful scenery of Voegtlin, and the admirable mechanical and light effects—including the electric sword already made famous by Mr. Irving—form important adjuncts. The scene on the Brocken is especially impressive. Recalls were received after each act. Faust should be seen by every Victoria theatre-goer next Monday night.

The Murderer, Shearer.

An effort is being made to establish lunacy on the part of the murder Shearer who so brutally knifed to death Morse at New Westminster last week. This view is strengthened by the medical testimony. The case is now in progress.

Germany is, to a greater extent than is commonly suspected, a land of old people. At the time of the last census there were in the empire no fewer than 232 persons who had completed their hundredth year. Of these 72 were men and 160 women. The oldest person in Germany was a man in his 120th year; the next was a man in his 118th year; the next was a woman in her 117th year. There were thirteen old fellows of 106 and ten dames of 107. A lady of 115 was returned as being a spinster.

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BIRTH.

Maclure.—In this city, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. J. C. Maclure of a son.

MARRIED.

Borthwick—Coldwell.—On the 10th inst., at the residence of the groom, by the Rev. Percival Jenns, Ralph Borthwick, to Mrs. P. Coldwell, both of Victoria.

DIED.

Good.—At "The Winds," Victoria, B. C., on the 10th inst., Captain Henry Berkeley Good, aged 56 years.

Winsor.—At Shediac, New Brunswick, May 7th, Margaret Anne, wife of the Hon. D. Haningt.n, in the 77th year of her age.

Wanted.

A Teacher for the Quamichan Public School. Salary $55.

Application, with Testimonials, to be addressed to Secretary Trustees on or before 25th June.

JOHN H. ROBOTHAM,
Secretary.

Quamichan, May 10th, 1887. may 12 1t-tw

Valuable Farm for Sale.

FARM FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Three hundred acres, one hundred and fifty under dyke and in good state of cultivation, with Barns and Outbuildings, is now offered for sale or lease. The Farm is situate three miles from Nanaimo. For further particulars apply to MRS. D. FREW, Nanaimo, B.C. marlwky3m

"Land Registry Ordinance, 1870."

LOT 80, 1899, VICTORIA CITY.

WHEREAS the Certificate of Title of William A. G. Young, formerly of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, to the above mentioned Lot, bearing date the 15th day of April, 1883, has been lost, and application has been made for a duplicate of such Certificate. Notice is therefore hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from the date hereof.

CHAS. JAS. LEGGATT, Registrar General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, 10th May 1887.
may 11

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THE ST. CHARLES.

C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner First and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being remodeled, painted and repapered throughout. A new passenger elevator in the west end, second floor, all conveniences and appointments. An Otis Elevator has been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the house as convenient as any in the country. The St. Charles is now conducted on the European plan, but arrangements are being arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Heilman, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. jan21

Dr. SPINNEY

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PORTLAND, OREGON.

TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and list of questions. jan21 1

FOR SALE.—An Acre Lot, with commodious House containing ten rooms, also Stable and Outbuildings complete, situated on Hamilton and Burnside Road, about 20 minutes' walk from Post Office. Price $1,600. Also for sale, 20 acres splendid farming land at Rocky Point. For particulars apply to Hartshorne & Co. Government street, Victoria, or to J. D. Lawson, Lake Island. apr14 D&W